

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
September 2014 | FY2013



U.S. Contributions • Country Programs
Organization Profiles



U.S. Department of State



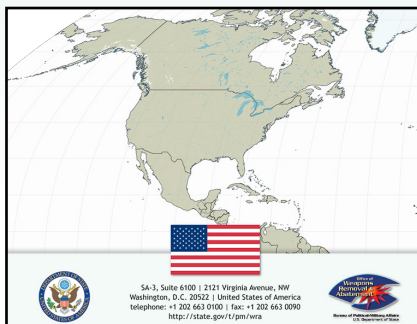
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

ON THE COVERS



Schoolchildren near the Mozambique/Zimbabwe border pass a minefield cleared by The HALO Trust (HALO). Funding from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) makes their daily walk safer.

Photo courtesy of HALO.



To Walk the Earth in Safety is a publication of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA's mission is to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war.

Illustration courtesy of CISR.

A special thank you to Kristin Dowley for all her hard work on this edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety*.



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TABLE of CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Global Perspective of the U.S. Commitment to CWD	4
Conventional Weapons Destruction Overview	6
Commonly Used Acronyms	7
FY2013 Grantees	53
FY2013 Funding Chart	57

U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERAGENCY PARTNERS

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	13
U.S. Agency for International Development	17
U.S. Department of Defense:	
Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program	15
Humanitarian Demining Training Center	25
U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program	35
Defense Threat Reduction Agency	39
MANPADS Task Force	56

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS & FORA

Quick Reaction Force	21
Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action	29
Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction	41
Working with Partners to Raise Public Awareness	52
Public-Private Partnerships	55

AFRICA

8

Angola	10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10
Mozambique	11
Senegal	12
Somalia	12
South Sudan	14
Zimbabwe	14
Great Lakes Region	15
Sahel Region	16
Other USG Support	16

EAST ASIA and PACIFIC

18

Burma	20
Cambodia	20
Laos	22
Marshall Islands	23
Palau	23
Solomon Islands	24
Vietnam	24
Other USG Support	25

SOUTH and CENTRAL ASIA

26

Afghanistan	28
Kyrgyzstan	29
Sri Lanka	30
Tajikistan	31
Other USG Support	31

EUROPE

32

Albania	34
Armenia	34
Azerbaijan	35
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36
Bulgaria	36
Croatia	37
Georgia	37
Kosovo	38
Lithuania	39
Serbia	40
Ukraine	40
Other USG Support	40

LATIN AMERICA

42

Colombia	44
Ecuador	44
Honduras	44
Other USG Support	45

MIDDLE EAST and NORTH AFRICA

46

Iraq	48
Jordan	48
Lebanon	50
Libya	50
Palestinian Territories	51
Yemen	51
Middle East Region	51

The 13th edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* describes the programs and partnerships that comprise the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program. Since 1993, the U.S. has led the international donor community in reducing the harmful effects of poorly secured, unstable or illegally traded conventional weapons of war. We have contributed over \$2.3 billion to more than 90 countries around the world.

This mission resonates with my own experience. I started my career in Afghanistan, where explosive remnants of war had already claimed thousands of lives. I am proud to be in a position to oversee U.S. efforts to address this threat. Our work, combined with contributions from the rest of the donor community, has significantly reduced the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance. The worldwide annual casualty rate from these threats has plummeted. Communities are safer. Citizens are better able to rebuild their homes and livelihoods, fostering regional stability and international security. Collaboration with host nation governments has been critical to this progress, as have significant contributions from the private sector and civil society.

Our programs are part of a broader U.S. framework on conventional weapons destruction. For example, at the Third Review Conference of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Maputo, Mozambique in June 2014, the United States announced that the United States will not produce or otherwise acquire any anti-personnel munitions that are not compliant with the Ottawa Convention, including to replace stockpiles as they expire over the coming years. Meanwhile, we are diligently pursuing other solutions that would ultimately allow us to accede to the Convention.

In fiscal year 2013, the Department of State provided over \$142 million in CWD assistance to 49 countries. Our program helped post-conflict communities and countries recover and rebuild by clearing landmines and other explosive remnants of war, providing victim assistance and mine/unexploded ordnance risk education, and destroying or securing conventional weapons. This report details the significant accomplishments and milestones we achieved in fiscal year 2013. A few highlights include:

- **Increased Engagement in Southeast Asia-Pacific Unexploded Ordnance Remediation:** During Secretary Kerry's visit to Vietnam in December 2013 the United States signed a memorandum of understanding with Vietnam expanding bilateral cooperation on unexploded ordnance issues. We also drafted a multi-year strategy to accelerate clearance of U.S.-origin unexploded ordnance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
- **Sahel and Maghreb Regional CWD Initiative:** After the fall of the Qadhafi regime, the U.S. quickly designed and implemented a regional CWD response that builds African partner countries' capacity to counter the regional threat of weapons stockpiles illicitly flowing across borders. The initiative improves physical security and stockpile management, and destroys excess small arms and light weapons.
- **The Quick Reaction Force led by a nongovernmental organization:** The Quick Reaction Force (QRF)—a Department of State funded team of civilian Explosive Ordnance Disposal technical experts—is a one-of-a kind capability that can deploy anywhere in the world within 48 hours at the request of foreign government partners. The QRF reduces the harmful effects of landmines, explosive remnants of war, unplanned explosions at munitions sites, and at-risk, illicitly-proliferated, and indiscriminately-used small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition. Golden West Humanitarian Foundation maintains this capability at a significant cost savings to our previous, contractor-based system.
- **Progress in Libya:** Despite political turmoil and a non-permissive environment, we assisted the Libyan Mine Action Center in coordinating its activities with Libya's Ministry of Defense and also advanced CWD projects.

Also in 2013, we continued collaborating with private sector partners, including many of the nearly 70 organizations in our Public-Private Partnership Program. These partnerships help maximize the impact of our efforts to raise awareness, encourage grassroots participation, and engage new resources to solve these challenges.

Looking forward, our support for mine clearance will continue. We will increasingly focus on helping countries reduce their stockpiles of excess or obsolete small arms, light weapons, and ammunition. These stockpiles can pose an even greater threat than landmines. I invite you to read this report and learn more about how the United States continues to clear a path to a safer world. I extend my appreciation to the U.S. Congress and American taxpayers who support our efforts that help everyone "to walk the Earth in safety."



Puneet Talwar
Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

The GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE *of the* U.S. CONVENTIONAL

In October 1993 the United States formally established the U.S.

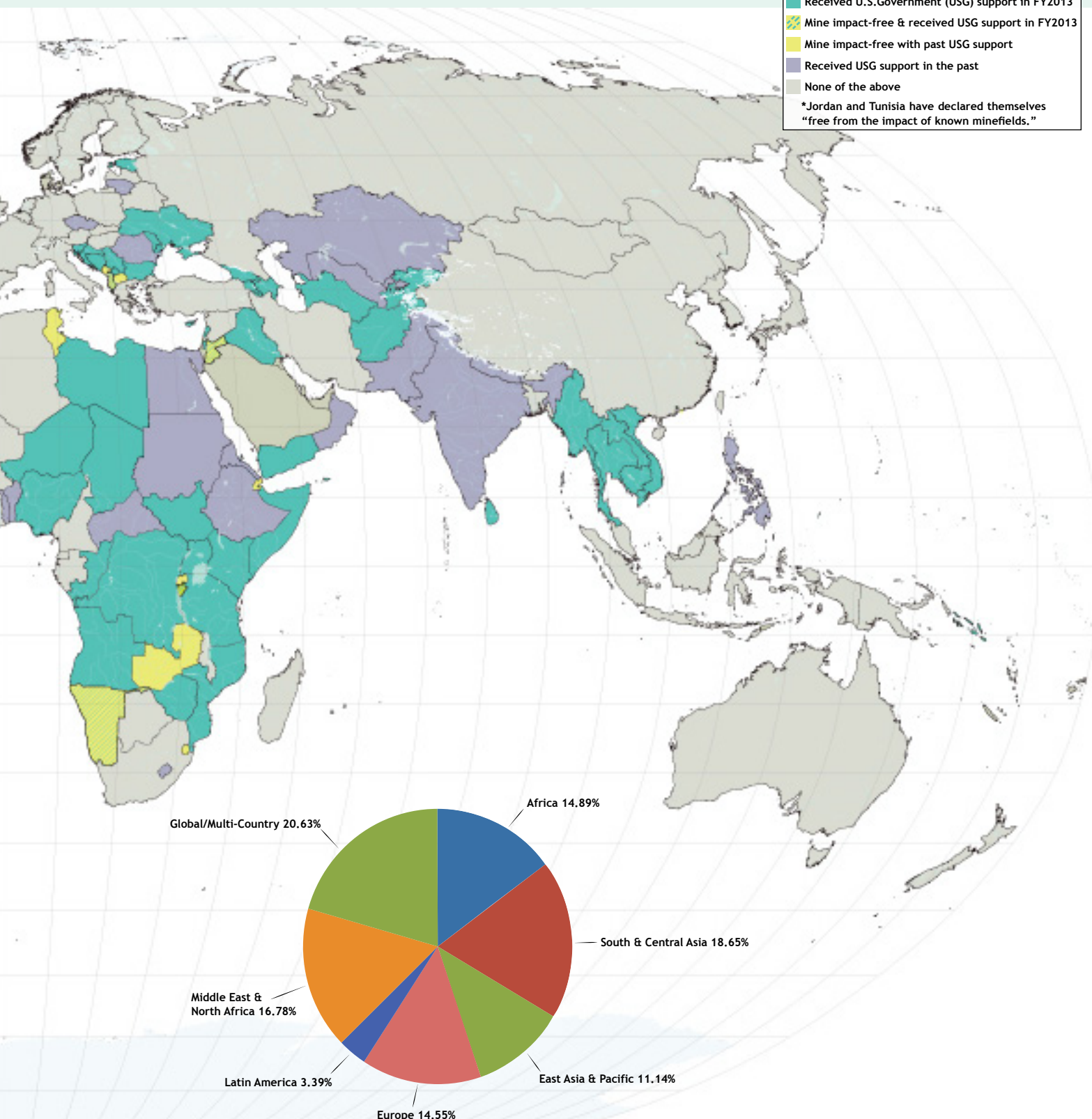
Humanitarian Demining Program (HDP), an interagency effort of the Department of State (DOS), Department of Defense (DoD), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide a full range of assistance to mine-affected countries. Since 1993, the United States has broadened its efforts related to protecting civilians into a robust conventional weapons destruction (CWD) program that includes not only humanitarian mine action (HMA) but also activities to reduce illicit, excess and other at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), conventional munitions, and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS).

See the regional maps for greater detail.

WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM 1993–2013

MAP LEGEND

- Received U.S. Government (USG) support in FY2013
 - Mine impact-free & received USG support in FY2013
 - Mine impact-free with past USG support
 - Received USG support in the past
 - None of the above
- *Jordan and Tunisia have declared themselves "free from the impact of known minefields."



Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction
Funding from all USG Agencies, FY1993-2013:
\$2,333,321,000

THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION



Conventional weapons destruction (CWD) efforts are essential to securing peace and rebuilding communities after armed conflict. According to the 2013 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, landmines continue to contaminate at least 59 countries, and even more countries are affected by unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Excess and illicit small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) exacerbate conflicts, and poorly secured and unstable stockpiles of ammunition pose threats to national, regional, and international security.

In 2013, the U.S. Government celebrated its 20th year of dedicated CWD efforts, which began with its humanitarian demining program in 1993. The CWD program advances the United States' humanitarian efforts by mitigating the threats that conventional arms and ammunition can pose to civilian populations. It also fosters regional stability while protecting U.S. national security interests by reducing the risk of weapons falling into the wrong hands.

CREATING A SAFER WORLD

The U.S. CWD program currently provides support to communities and governments around the world in humanitarian mine action (HMA), ERW clearance, SA/LW and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) destruction, stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). U.S. HMA efforts include mine and ERW risk education (MRE) and medical rehabilitation and vocational training for landmine and ERW survivors. The United States continues to be the world's leading supporter of CWD, providing more than \$2.3 billion in funding since 1993.

U.S. CWD efforts, in cooperation with international partners, have drastically reduced the global casualty rate from landmines, which has fallen 60% from approximately 25 casualties per day in 1999 to approximately 10 casualties per day in 2012 according to the 2013 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* report. These efforts have helped 15 countries become free from the humanitarian impact of landmines. With U.S. CWD assistance, Kosovo is now on a self-sustaining path toward achieving mine impact-free status.

As threats from landmines continue to decline, SA/LW destruction, stockpile security, and ERW clearance have become increasingly important. Illicit trafficking of SA/LW remains a serious problem—exacerbated by political instability and armed conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa—and unsecured SA/LW endanger regional security. PSSM and the destruction of excess, poorly-secured, or otherwise at-risk weapons and ammunition constitute major humanitarian and security concerns for the foreseeable future, particularly in developing countries emerging from armed conflicts. Ongoing conflict continually generates new ERW that requires clearance.

COLLABORATION FOR SUCCESS

To address the CWD challenge, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) works closely with the Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), as well as in partnership with foreign governments and private and nongovernmental organizations. The success of U.S. CWD efforts is due in large part to this integrated, cooperative approach.

PM/WRA funds and manages HMA programs around the world, including survey, clearance, and MRE, and SA/LW stockpile security, management, and reduction assistance. DoD's Combatant Commands train deminers, ammunition handlers, and stockpile managers in national programs with support from DoD's Humanitarian Demining Training Center. Furthermore, DoD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program develops and improves CWD technologies to enhance the efficiency and safety of humanitarian demining operations. USAID provides survivor assistance, including medical and rehabilitative care for civilian survivors of conflict.

The illicit availability of MANPADS threatens global air travel, including both commercial aviation and military aircraft. The United States created the Interagency MANPADS Task Force in 2007. DOS chairs this task force and coordinates the efforts of DOS, DoD, the Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant federal agencies and organizations to reduce the global threat of MANPADS.



In October and November 2012, a DTRA SA/LW team assessed four long-term ammunition storage sites in Bulgaria at the request of the Ministry of Defense of Bulgaria and coordinated by the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation.
Photo courtesy of DTRA.

The U.S. CWD program works to enhance regional security, protect civilian lives and property, and promote U.S. policy interests, securing or destroying stockpiles of surplus, obsolete, or at-risk conventional weapons; and denying to terrorists illicit availability of conventional weapons and munitions. We demonstrate support for our friends and allies while building partner nation capacity to secure and manage weapons and munitions they retain for legitimate national defense needs. Clearance efforts and victim assistance programs return land and infrastructure to productive use and assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of mine and ERW incidents. Through our domestic outreach efforts and in collaboration with our implementing partners, we educate the public both in the United States and abroad about the risk of mines and other ERW and seek to enhance public awareness of CWD benefits. In all these efforts, we strive to ensure that CWD programs meet the needs of all members of the community, regardless of gender or age.

RESULTS

Over the last 21 years, the U.S. CWD program has:

- Invested over \$2.3 billion in CWD efforts, mostly for HMA
- Assisted more than 90 countries affected by landmines, ERW, and at-risk SA/LW and munitions
- Disposed of over 33,500 MANPADS since 2003
- Destroyed more than 1.6 million SA/LW and over 90,000 tons of ordnance in 38 countries
- Provided emergency assistance to support the removal or mitigation of conventional weapons, landmines, and other ERW in more than 20 countries
- Provided assistive devices and other rehabilitation services to hundreds of thousands of people in over 50 countries

Collectively, U.S. CWD efforts enhance national and international security, help to restore peace, and rebuild lives and communities after armed conflict.

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS:

AP	Anti-personnel
BAC	Battle-area Clearance
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DoD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FY2013	Fiscal Year 2013
HDTIC	Humanitarian Demining Training Center
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
MANPADS	Man-portable Air-defense Systems
MDD	Mine Detection Dog

MRE	Mine Risk Education
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid
PM/WRA	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance

Africa

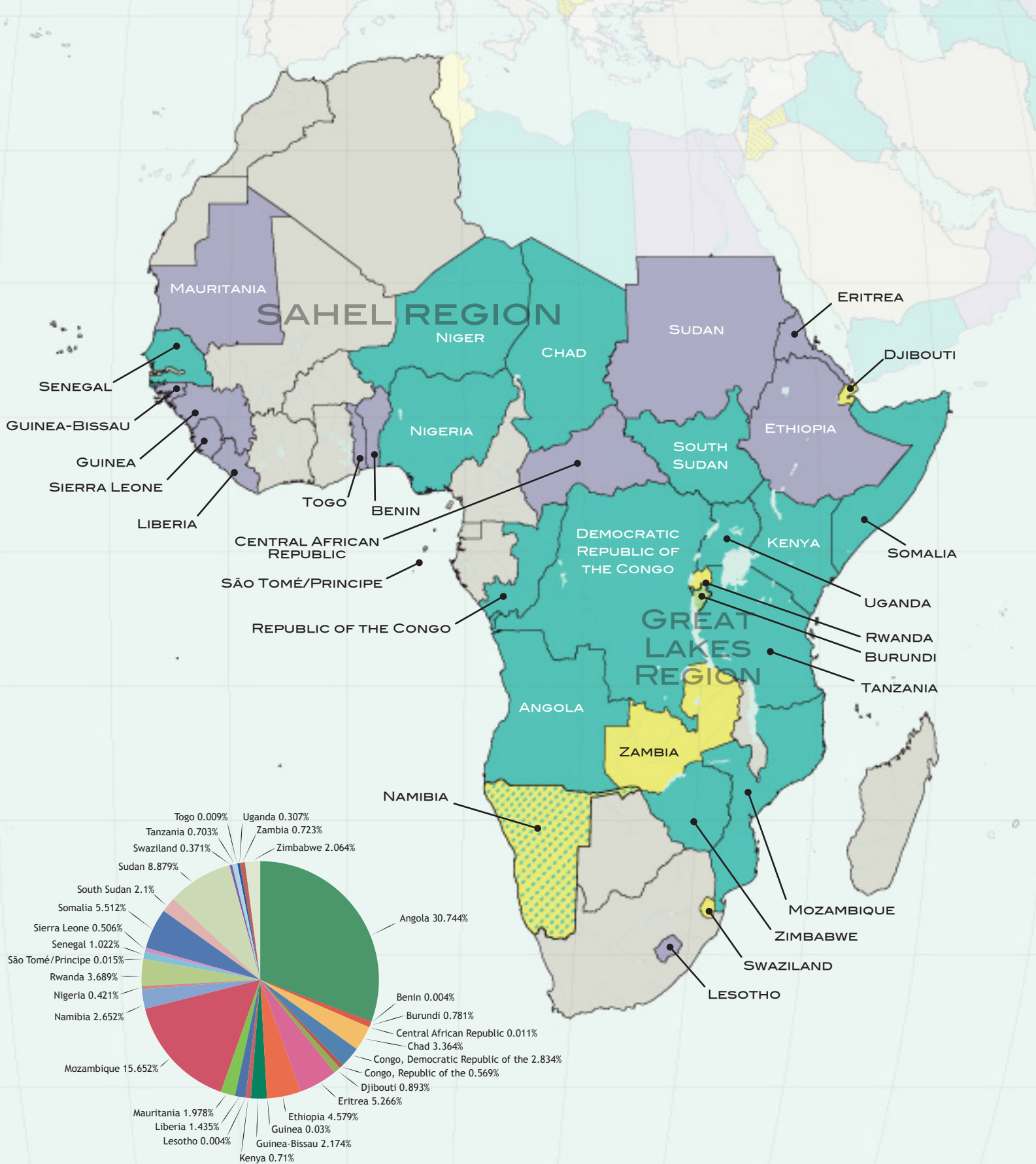
	ANGOLA	10
	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	10
	MOZAMBIQUE	11
	SENEGAL	12
	SOMALIA	12
	SOUTH SUDAN	14
	ZIMBABWE	14
	*GREAT LAKES REGION	15
	*SAHEL REGION	16
	OTHER USG SUPPORT	16

(EGYPT, LIBYA, AND TUNISIA ARE INCLUDED IN THE MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA SECTION)

Past and ongoing conflicts have littered many African countries with explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and flooded the continent with licit and illicit small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). Remaining from conflicts that ended years ago, extensive landmine and ERW contamination in several African countries hinders economic development and continues to kill and injure innocent civilians. The flow of illegal weapons across borders in North and Central Africa fuels cross-border violence and threatens national reconciliation and stability.

Additionally, the lack of safe ammunition storage practices has caused dozens of catastrophic explosions at munitions storage depots. Also known as “dangerous depots,” these storage facilities are filled with aging and improperly stored and secured munitions, which have the potential to cause even more casualties on an annual basis than landmines. With extensive U.S. support, many African nations have reduced the risk of unplanned explosions in their storage depots, while simultaneously increasing their capacity to safely and securely store needed munitions.

Since 1993, U.S. conventional weapons destruction programs have provided more than \$344 million for 32 countries in the region. Almost 20 years of sustained support from international donors, including the United States, has helped Mozambique stay on track toward achieving landmine impact-free status in 2015. The significant U.S. contributions to landmine and ERW clearance have drastically reduced casualty rates and opened millions of acres for productive development.



In 2002, Angola resumed recovery efforts after four decades of internal conflict. Every province in Angola is contaminated with mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), and it is the most mine-affected country in Africa. Angola also has the greatest number of different types of landmines—more than 115 at last count—increasing the difficulty of humanitarian demining efforts. After almost 20 years of humanitarian demining support from the U.S. and international community, over half of all mine-contaminated areas have been cleared. This support includes the release of 49 percent of mined and suspected hazardous areas (SHA) identified during the 2007 Angola Landmine Impact Survey. Though reporting discrepancies between national demining programs and nongovernmental demining organizations operating on the ground makes accurately estimating the total affected area in Angola difficult, the Angolan government is working to correct these discrepancies. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 2,857 mine/ERW casualties from 2000 through 2012, although total casualty estimates range from 23,000 to 80,000. Angola estimates that hundreds of thousands of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) are in less than secure government stockpiles.

From 1993 to 2013, the United States invested more than \$105 million in Angola, of which more than \$86 million came from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). Projects supported with these funds focused on clearance and safe disposal of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), improving the lives



PM/WRA's Darren Manning on a site visit to Angola to see the positive effects of the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program.
Photo courtesy of Darren Manning, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

of victims of landmine/UXO incidents, improving access to land and infrastructure, destroying unstable, excess, and poorly secured SA/LW and munitions, and the development of the host nation conventional weapons destruction capacity.

In FY2013, PM/WRA allotted \$6 million to support minefield and battle area clearance, UXO destruction, and mine risk education (MRE), and to destroy excess, unstable, and obsolete SA/LW and munitions. PM/WRA provided funding to the following international nongovernmental organizations:

- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** cleared high- and medium-impacted communities, surveyed and/or re-surveyed SHAs, conducted MRE, performed UXO/ERW clearance in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, and Kuando Kubango provinces, and safely destroyed SA/LW and munitions throughout Angola.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued demining high- and medium impacted communities, surveyed SHAs, and provided MRE in Moxico province.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** continued work in the Malanje, Zaire, and Uige provinces to clear high- and medium-impacted communities, survey/re-survey SHAs, conduct MRE, and perform UXO/ERW clearance.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided over \$1.3 million in funds and new technology to support mine action assistance in Angola. Angola continued operations in FY2013 with previously provided technology valued at \$850,000.

In FY2013, in partnership with HALO, HD R&D began a trial of Mine Stalker, an armored tractor with the latest generation of ground-penetrating radar panels and automatic target recognition algorithms to detect minimum-metal anti-tank (AT) mines on roads.

HD R&D and HALO continued an operational field evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb (RMC). The RMC's intermeshing tines extricate large buried objects, including AT mines, from the soil and push them to the side of the host vehicle's path. The RMC locates mines that are otherwise undetectable on roads that, although previously cleared by heavy detonation trailers, continue to have AT mine accidents. Since 2008, HALO has cleared 47 kilometers (29 miles) of road and removed 106 low-metal AT mines that metal detectors cannot find. The road will reconnect more than 200,000 people in southeast Kuando Kubango province with the rest of Angola when clearance is completed.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Two decades of armed and proxy conflict with neighboring states and non-state actors (NSA) in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) killed more than five million Congolese and left the country contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Old munitions put nearby communities in danger from accidental explosions. NSAs in northern, southern, and eastern provinces of DRC continue to terrorize residents and conduct occasional cross-border raids. The conflicts in DRC and the surrounding region have



Children walk past marked unexploded ordnance in Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

resulted in a large black market of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and porous borders with neighboring countries facilitate weapons smuggling. This illicit SA/LW trafficking poses a significant threat to regional stability.

Since 2002, the United States has provided more than \$9.7 million in funding for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) efforts, including humanitarian mine action, in DRC. This support has allowed for the destruction of more than 140,000 SA/LW, 950 tons of munitions, 345 anti-tank mines, 2,007 anti-personnel mines, and 14 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS); improved DRC's physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) capacity; and supported the DRC government's capacity to mark and trace all state-owned weapons. In FY2013, PM/WRA invested \$1 million to fund the following CWD efforts:

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** deployed weapons and ammunition destruction teams, destroying 10,000 SA/LW and 75 tons of surplus, unstable, at-risk, and obsolete munitions throughout North and South Kivu provinces.
- **DanChurchAid** cleared ERW contaminated areas, conducted surveys, and provided mine risk education in South Kivu province.

MOZAMBIQUE

In 1992, at the end of over 30 years of conflict, Mozambique's landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) problem was one of the most severe in the world. However, two decades of U.S. and international support has significantly reduced Mozambique's landmine contamination. Mozambique's National Institute for Demining reported in August 2013 that 8.2 million square meters (3.2 square miles) of land remain contaminated in 221 suspected hazardous areas. Mozambique's remaining landmine contamination is along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border, and Mozambique plans to be mine impact-free by 2015. Mozambique is on track to be the first "heavily-mined" country to achieve mine impact-free status.

From 1993 to 2013, the United States invested more than \$53.8 million in Mozambique for the clearance and safe disposal of

landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to improve the lives of victims of landmine/UXO accidents, to increase access to land and infrastructure, and to support the development of host nation conventional weapons destruction capacity. Of these funds, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$32.5 million.

In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$3 million to The HALO Trust (HALO) to support manual and mechanical clearance of mine-impacted communities in the Manica and Tete provinces to facilitate Mozambique's 2014 goal of becoming mine impact-free.

In FY2013, U.S. Africa Command deployed military explosive ordnance disposal personnel to Mozambique to conduct ERW disposal training, which included instruction in ERW education and risk reduction, first responder medical training with an emphasis on blast trauma injuries, conventional munitions stockpile assessments and training, and program assessments. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation funded travel, supplies, equipment, and service costs totaling \$440,000.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$159,000 to support mine action assistance in Mozambique. Mozambique continued operations in FY2013 using previously provided technology valued at \$235,000.



A HALO deminer in Mozambique using Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

In FY2013, in partnership with HALO, HD R&D continued an evaluation of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) and continued the evaluation of two Orbit Screens. HALO is evaluating HSTAMIDS against new mine types and terrain conditions, finding 4,107 mines in areas covering 46,000 square meters (11 acres). The Orbit Screens are clearing areas around power-line pylons, providing access to critical infrastructure. The Orbit Screens have sifted 156,000 cubic meters (204,040 cubic yards) of soil, uncovering 321 mines and items of UXO.

SENEGAL

The United States resumed humanitarian demining in 2013 in support of U.S. efforts to broker peace between the government of Senegal and the separatist *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance*



Preparations for field work in Senegal.
Photo courtesy of Emma Atkinson, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

(MFDC or Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance), which have engaged in sporadic fighting since 1982. Although the two groups signed a peace agreement in 2005, some wings of the MFDC continued to fight. Despite this, they have maintained a de facto cease-fire since 2013 while peace negotiations are ongoing.

The more than 30 years of conflict left the Casamance region littered with landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination that continues to pose a risk to local residents and hinders badly needed economic development. On the other hand, notable humanitarian demining progress has been made since 2005. Most of the remaining landmine threat is inside MFDC-controlled areas and around Senegalese military installations.

Beginning in 2005, the United Nations Development Programme and Handicap International (HI) began a Landmine Impact Survey of Casamance, revealing 149 suspected hazardous areas in 93 communities. In 2006, reports further indicated that mines and ERW affected 90,702 people and contaminated 95 kilometers (59 miles) of paths, tracks, and roads. By the end of 2013, Norwegian People's Aid's (NPA) support to Senegal's national mine action authority, along with Mechem's, NPA's, and HI's survey and clearance operations, greatly contributed to determining the few remaining areas contaminated by landmines.

Since 2003, the United States has provided more than \$3.5 million in funding toward mine/ERW clearance, mine-risk education, capacity building, and eliminating small arms and light weapons stockpiles.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$260,000 to HI to conduct non-technical survey in Senegal's Casamance region in support of Millennium Challenge Corporation and U.S. Department of Agriculture road construction projects that will help develop the region. This project also supports ongoing U.S. efforts to broker a lasting peace in Casamance between the government of Senegal and the MFDC.

SOMALIA

As a result of two decades of civil war and internal conflicts, as well as periodic border conflicts with Ethiopia, Somalia is extensively contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Several years of U.S. humanitarian demining support have reduced the amount of contamination greatly in Somaliland and led to a reduction in mine accidents. Recent political progress, which led the U.S. to formally recognize Somalia's government in January 2013, has increased security and improved the access of the U.S. Government and its implementing partners to affected areas in and around Mogadishu. However, the non-state armed group al-Shabaab, an al-Qaida aligned terrorist group, remains a threat to Somalia and the region. Al-Shabaab militants attacked a U.N. office in June 2013.

Supplied with abandoned stockpiles of arms and munitions found among civilian populations, al-Shabaab uses asymmetrical warfare, planting improvised explosive devices and conducting ambushes. Abandoned stockpiles of arms and munitions threaten



A HALO deminer in Somalia conducts excavation of a signal located by a detector. The road he is clearing is located next to farmland.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

civilian populations within Mogadishu and other major cities. Trafficking illicit conventional weapons is widespread, and illegal arms proliferation continues across Somalia's porous borders in contravention of the U.N. Security Council's arms embargo on the country. These unsecured weapons and munitions threaten Somalia's civilian population and regional stability.

Through FY2013, the United States invested more than \$18.9 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs throughout Somalia, though the bulk of this assistance was for humanitarian demining in Somaliland. Somalia received more funding outside of Somaliland for victim assistance and other programs, improving access to land and infrastructure, small arms and light weapons destruction and control, and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) stockpiles reduction.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$3.92 million for CWD and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) as follows:

U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) works to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war. PM/WRA develops, implements, and monitors policy and programs regarding the threat that conventional weapons such as landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), abandoned ordnance, stockpiled conventional munitions, man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and other small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) pose to civilians, economic stability, and U.S. national security.

PM/WRA supports conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs around the world. PM/WRA funds ground surveys and clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and assists governments in securing or destroying abandoned and/or stockpiled munitions by funding physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) efforts. Since 1993, PM/WRA has provided over \$1.4 billion—a significant portion of the U.S. Government total of \$2.3 billion—in support and remains the world's largest donor of CWD and humanitarian mine action efforts. The CWD program objective is three-fold:

1. To enhance regional security by curbing illicit trafficking and the availability of weapons (including MANPADS) to terrorists and criminals
2. To increase civilian security through the clearance of ERW and the return of land to productive use
3. To promote U.S. foreign policy interests by broadening support for U.S. CWD efforts

In a fiscal environment characterized by increasing budgetary constraints, PM/WRA works to focus its resources in areas in which it can achieve the most humanitarian and security impacts. Clearance of U.S.-origin UXO, SA/LW (including MANPADS) destruction and stockpile security, partner nation capacity building, and emergency response to ERW contamination are becoming increasingly important as landmine-related threats decline. Robust performance standards and rigorous monitoring and evaluation strategies further guide PM/WRA's resource allocation decisions.

By simultaneously addressing humanitarian needs and increasing international security, PM/WRA demonstrates the United States' commitment to a set of values that respect human life. PM/WRA works closely with other U.S. Government agencies, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and private sector partners. More than half of PM/WRA's humanitarian assistance is in the form of grants to international NGOs.

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- **Danish Demining Group** conducted projects for MANPADS reduction and PSSM improvements.
- **The HALO Trust** supported humanitarian mine clearance and MANPADS stockpile reduction projects as well as PSSM improvements, surveyed and re-surveyed suspected hazardous areas, and conducted mine risk education in Somaliland.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** improved PSSM for Somaliland's military, police, and maritime forces.

SOUTH SUDAN

As a former part of Sudan, South Sudan has experienced the negative effects of war since 1956. Following Sudan's independence from the United Kingdom and Egypt, South Sudan experienced more than two decades of civil war. These wars resulted in serious economic hardship, a lack of infrastructure development, major destruction, and the displacement of millions of people. Past and current conflicts have left a vast amount of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in South Sudan. Since South Sudan's independence in 2011, tensions persist between Sudan and South Sudan. Inter-ethnic warfare and the presence of the Ugandan guerrilla group the Lord's Resistance Army within South Sudan contribute to instability in the region. Landmines, ERW and an abundance of unsecured weapons pose a great risk to the safety, security, and development of vulnerable people in the world's newest nation.

In the past, funds allocated for South Sudan were included in funding for Sudan. From 1993 to 2011, the South received a large majority of the more than \$27.7 million provided to Sudan. Following its independence, South Sudan began receiving funds directly in FY2012. From FY2011 to FY2013, the United States invested more than \$7.2 million in South Sudan for landmine and ERW clearance, victim assistance programs, improved access to land and infrastructure, and the destruction and procurement of SA/LW stockpiles.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2.5 million to South Sudan to support a combination of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and mine risk education (MRE) projects completed by these organizations:

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** fielded one EOD and SA/LW integrated team assigned to the Greater Equatoria and Jonglei states.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** provided three EOD and battle area clearance teams for the Greater Equatoria, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states.

In FY2013, U.S. Africa Command deployed military EOD personnel to South Sudan to conduct ERW disposal training. Training included ERW education and risk reduction, demining (survey, marking, mapping, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal training, and quality assurance and control), first responder medical training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries, stockpile munitions assessments and training, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation



In South Sudan, MAG secures the area and collects details.
Photo courtesy of Emma Atkinson, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

funded travel-related costs and supplies, equipment, and services expenditures totaling \$459,000.

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe's (formerly Rhodesia's) landmine contamination is a legacy of its independence war. Rhodesian Security Forces' documentation indicates that they laid over 2.5 million anti-personnel (AP) mines and 76,000 AP fragmentation mines. Remaining contamination is estimated at 200 square kilometers (77 square miles) and comprises almost 600 linear kilometers (373 miles) along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports that the National Demining Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMAAZ) estimates 1,550 people were killed and 2,000 people injured since the end of the war in the 1970s.

Since 1997, the United States provided more than \$7.1 million to Zimbabwe to build NAMAAZ's capacity through the equipping and training of multiple military engineer companies. With the United States' support, Zimbabwe cleared and safely disposed of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improved access to land and infrastructure. Of these funds, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$3.8 million.

In FY2013 PM/WRA provided \$500,000 in assistance to Zimbabwe to support minefield and battle area clearance, surveys of suspected hazardous areas, and mine risk education projects. The HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid conducted these projects. These efforts help hundreds of Zimbabweans safely develop and live on previously contaminated land, immeasurably improving their lives.

The Great Lakes Region of Africa has experienced decades of civil war as non-state actors and neighboring countries vied for influence in the region. The Great Lakes region is still plagued by a cross-border illicit market in small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) although most major armed conflicts in the area ended in the beginning of the twenty-first century. The porous borders between Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda facilitate arms smuggling, and the resulting illicit SA/LW trafficking poses a significant challenge to peace-building and stability in the region.

In 2000, governments in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa sought to address the SA/LW challenge by creating the Nairobi Protocol, a plan for legislative and civil action. This agreement established the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA) in June 2005. The center is located in Nairobi, Kenya, and coordinates regional activities aimed at reducing the illicit proliferation of SA/LW and implementing the Nairobi Protocol. RECSA member states comprise the 15 countries that signed the Nairobi Agreement including: Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has provided more than \$2.2 million since 2006 to RECSA. These funds have purchased 26 marking machines, providing at least two for each RECSA member state, and funded two regional training seminars on SA/LW marking. More than 350,000 SA/LW have been marked with this equipment, and Rwanda and Seychelles have finished marking all police equipment. Recently, PM/WRA has directly supported weapons marking efforts in Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda. PM/WRA funds also facilitated SA/LW destruction activities and workshops focusing on man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) proliferation, arms brokering, and stockpile security. As a result, all RECSA member states have agreed to adopt MANPADS control guidelines.

U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

The Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program focuses on the rapid development, testing, demonstration, and validation of technologies that increase the effectiveness and efficiency and enhance the safety of humanitarian demining operations. In particular, it provides technology solutions to the most challenging landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) detection and clearance tasks. HD R&D Program technologies consistently find and remove mines and UXO where manual clearance or mine detection dogs are not feasible, and without which operations partners would be unable to complete and hand over sites. The program improves technologies for mine/UXO detection and mechanical mine/UXO and vegetation clearance.

New technology requirements are identified and validated at a biennial requirements workshop held by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict. All prototypes undergo extensive testing in the United States before they are deployed to support operational field evaluations (OFE), an integral aspect of the HD R&D Program. During OFEs, host-nation demining partners (foreign militaries, nongovernmental organizations, and mine action centers) assess equipment capabilities in actual demining conditions. The evaluations allow host countries to operate and test equipment in active minefields and provide feedback to initiate future R&D improvements.

In FY2013, the HD R&D Program's technologies cleared 3.3 million square meters (741 acres) of the world's toughest minefields, removing or destroying 7,529 mines and 13,764 pieces of UXO. To date, its technologies have cleared 23 million square meters (5,683 acres) and removed or destroyed 108,707 mines and pieces of UXO. Since 1995, the program has fielded technologies in support of 160 OFEs in 36 countries. In FY2013, HD R&D performed OFEs in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Some of the 50 technologies under evaluation include the Badger Multi-Tooled Excavator, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), Minehound, Orbit Screen, Rotary Mine Comb, and Scout and Scorpion UXO Detection Systems.



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In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$299,500 in funding to RECSA to directly support the deployment of partner nation weapons marking teams in Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda, support member states with refresher training and spare parts for equipment, and strengthen RECSA as an institution through administrative capacity building.

SAHEL REGION

The plundering of Libya's immense small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) stockpiles from the fall of the Qadhafi regime and porous borders in the Sahel region allow violent extremist organizations (VEO) to thrive and threaten the security and stability in the region. In late 2012, a few of these VEOs assumed control of almost half of Mali. French and African Union forces intervened to help Mali regain control. Another VEO carried out direct assaults in 2013 on stockpile facilities and infrastructure in Niger. These direct attacks, along with the increase in illicit SA/LW trafficking, threaten to undermine U.S. development, foreign policy interests, and counterterrorism efforts in the Sahel region.

In late 2013, the Office of Weapons and Removal Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) supported Niger in its conventional weapons destruction efforts. The government of Niger conducted a national stockpile survey identifying sites for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) improvements and for SA/LW and munitions to destroy. With support from the United States, the government of Niger identified sites and participants for PSSM training scheduled to begin in late 2014.

PM/WRA plans to increase engagement with Niger and expand assistance to additional Sahel countries in 2014. Increased national PSSM capacity and the reduction of SA/LW available for illicit trafficking contribute to U.S. peace and security efforts.

In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$2 million for conventional weapons destruction and PSSM in the Sahel region as follows:

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** improved Niger's PSSM capability, carried out destruction activities, and completed security and safety improvements to Nigerian stockpiles. PSSM projects for Chad, Mali and Senegal are scheduled to begin in 2014.

OTHER USG SUPPORT

The U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM), and the Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided additional support to other countries in Africa.

In September 2013, in coordination with the U.S. Office of Security Cooperation in Abuja, Nigeria, DTRA Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program conducted two physical security and stockpile management technical seminars for the Nigerian Navy and Nigerian Army. These seminars, which were a follow-up to an April 2011 assessment of Nigerian armed forces ordnance depots, enhanced the host nation's capacity to safely and securely store



Explosive remnants of war awaiting disposal in Burundi.
Photo courtesy of Darren Manning, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

arms, ammunition, and explosives in accordance with international best practices. Twenty-nine members of the Nigerian Navy attended the first seminar and 28 members of the Nigerian Army attended second seminar.

USAFRICOM provided support to the following countries in FY2013:

- **Burundi:** USAFRICOM deployed military explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel to Burundi to conduct explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal training. Training included ERW education and risk reduction, first-responder training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries, stockpiled conventional munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funded travel-related expenses and supplies, equipment, and services (SES) costs totaling \$322,000.
- **Chad:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to Chad to conduct ERW disposal training. Training included ERW education and risk reduction, demining (survey, marking, mapping, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal, and quality assurance and control), first responder training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries, stockpile munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$384,000.
- **Kenya:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to the International Peace Support Training Center in Kenya to conduct ERW disposal training. Training included ERW education and risk reduction, first responder training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries, stockpiled conventional munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation

funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$70,000.

- **Namibia:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD and civil affairs personnel to Namibia to conduct infrastructure development for Namibian mine action agencies and ERW disposal training consisting of survey, marking, and mapping of ERW contaminated areas, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal training, and quality assurance and control. The OHDACA appropriation funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$151,000.
- **Republic of the Congo (ROC):** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD and civil affairs personnel to ROC to conduct infrastructure development for ROC mine action agencies and ERW disposal training consisting of survey, marking, and mapping of ERW contaminated areas, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal training, and quality assurance and control. The OHDACA appropriation funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$371,000.
- **Tanzania:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to Tanzania to conduct ERW disposal training. Training included ERW education and risk reduction, demining (survey, marking, mapping, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal, and quality assurance and control), first responder training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries, stockpile munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$274,000.

Finally, LWVF granted \$1.2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled to provide prosthetics and other rehabilitation services to 23 centers in 17 sub-Saharan African countries. This is part of an ongoing \$7 million effort in Africa.

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund

The United States Agency for International Development manages the Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF). The LWVF, created in 1989, is the foundation of U.S. efforts to respond to the needs of civilian victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries. LWVF provides a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from explosive remnants of war, anti-personnel landmines, and other direct and indirect causes of disability resulting from armed conflict and civil strife. To date, LWVF has provided more than \$217 million in assistance to over 50 countries.

LWVF's scope has expanded from its original focus on delivering immediate care to include a myriad of development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, as well as establishing the foundations for sustainable services in developing countries. It contributes to the design and enforcement of international standards ensuring that practitioners who provide care to survivors are competent.

In FY2013, LWVF initiated new programs in Burma (Myanmar), Colombia, El Salvador, and Peru, and continued support for programs in Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam, as well as numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries.



USAID funding provides for prosthetic services in Cambodia.
Photo courtesy of Keo Rithy, Kien Khleang/Veterans International.

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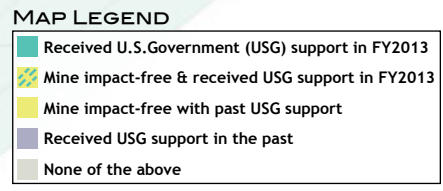
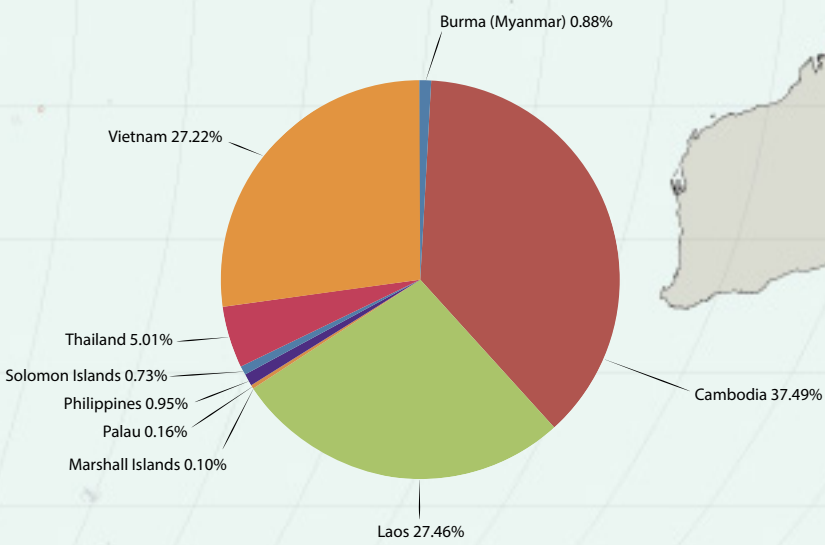
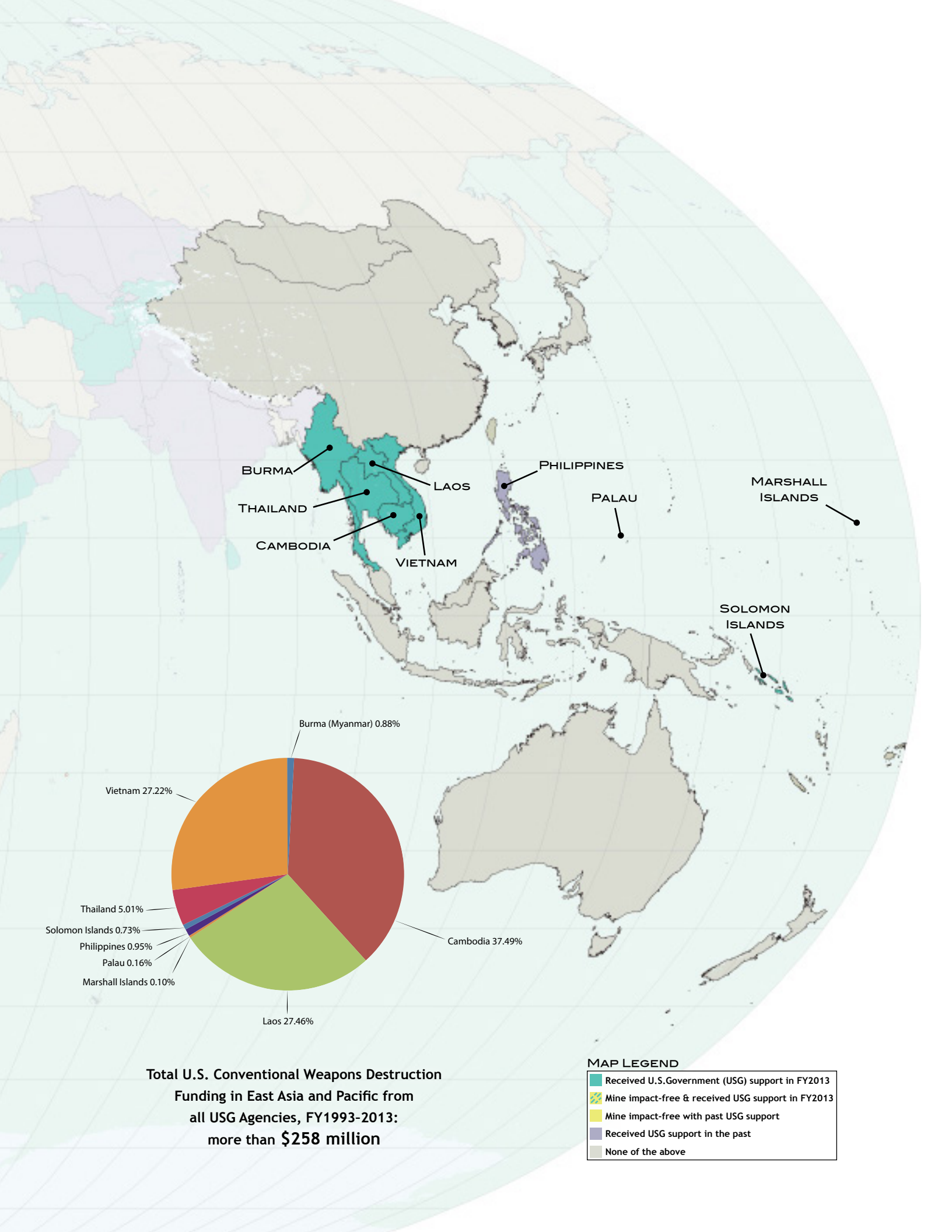
EAST *Asia* AND PACIFIC

	BURMA	20
	CAMBODIA	20
	LAOS	22
	MARSHALL ISLANDS	23
	PALAU	23
	SOLOMON ISLANDS	24
	VIETNAM	24
	OTHER USG SUPPORT	25

*P*resident Obama's rebalance toward the East Asia and Pacific region is a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. The Asia-Pacific is home to half of the world's population, more than half of its gross domestic product, and nearly half its trade. While the region has seen tremendous growth in prosperity, it faces many challenges, including the legacy of ERW from past conflicts.

Explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines remain in the region from various armed conflicts since World War II. Much of mainland Southeast Asia's contamination resulted from the Vietnam War and border disputes. Laos is the world's most heavily bombed country per capita. In Laos and in other countries in the region, U.S. conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs help return cleared land to residents for development. Released land is free to generate economic growth, improving lives and also expanding consumer capacity. In the Pacific, World War II unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination lingers on many of its islands. U.S. funds in the Pacific support both clearance operations and capacity building to assure that these island nations may safely conduct their own UXO clearance tasks.

The U.S. CWD program has provided more than \$258 million in the East Asia and Pacific region toward the clearance of legacy ordnance, risk education, victim assistance, capacity building and the nonproliferation of small arms and light weapons.



BURMA

Burma (Myanmar) suffers from extensive landmine contamination as a result of decades of internal conflict between the Burmese army and armed ethnic groups, as well as explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination from World War II. While reports indicate a reduction in new mine emplacement, mines are still deployed in ethnic conflict areas. No complete estimate of the extent of contamination exists; however, the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified hazardous areas on Burma's borders with Bangladesh and Thailand. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* also identified 3,349 casualties between 1999 and 2012 from landmine and ERW incidents in Burma, but the total number of casualties is unknown.

The government of Burma has taken steps to permit humanitarian mine action activities, such as the Ministry of Health's Department of Social Welfare's development of the national Mine Risk Education Working Group. This group serves as a forum for international nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and national NGOs to report on current or planned activities. However, the Burmese government has delayed establishment of a planned national level institution—

the Myanmar Mine Action Center—and official adoption of mine action standards. Current policy is that international NGOs cannot legally conduct survey or clearance activities but may carry out mine risk education and survivor assistance. The Ministry of Health does not distinguish mine and ERW incidents from trauma incidents, and a lack of suitable healthcare infrastructure leaves many victims without access to proper treatment. However, some survivors received assistance through rehabilitation centers in Burma and near the border in Thailand.

Since assistance to Burma began in FY2011, the United States has provided more than \$2.2 million for programs that supported victim assistance and risk education services in Burma.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided no additional funds but monitored FY2012 funded programs for mine risk education, capacity building, and victim assistance programs as follows:

- **World Education, Inc.** continued to provide training and material support to Kayah Prosthetics, a small prosthetics clinic in Kayah State.
- **DanChurchAid** continued capacity building activities related to mine action with FY2011 funds.

Also in FY2013, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided more than \$1.3 million to support a survivor assistance program, including a disability adviser/victim assistance position in the country, with a view toward further investment in physical rehabilitation activities in the country.

CAMBODIA

Nearly three decades of armed conflict left Cambodia severely contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The Khmer Rouge, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the Vietnamese military, and to a lesser extent, the Thai army, laid extensive minefields during the Indochina wars. These minefields are concentrated in western Cambodia, especially in the dense K-5 mine belt along the border with Thailand. UXO—mostly from U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War and land battles fought along the border with Vietnam—contaminate areas in eastern and northeastern Cambodia. While the full extent of contamination is unknown, the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports that a baseline survey completed in 2012 of Cambodia's 124 mine-affected districts found a total of 1,915 square kilometers (739 square miles) of contaminated land. In 2013, efforts were made to expand the baseline survey to all contaminated districts.

Since 1995, the United States has invested more than \$97 million for landmine clearance and safe UXO disposal, dissemination of munitions risk education to at-risk populations, and provision of survivor assistance programs to UXO survivors and their families.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$5.8 million to Cambodia as follows:

- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** conducted two projects in northwest



A HALO deminer training to use a MINEHOUND detector in Cambodia.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

Cambodia. The first, a matching project with Freedom Fields and Rotary International, cleared 240,000 square meters (59 acres). The second cleared approximately 3,480,000 square meters (860 acres) through the deployment of 33 clearance teams.

- **Golden West Humanitarian Foundation** (Golden West) continued its Explosive Harvesting System (EHS) program, recycling munitions to produce explosive charges in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner. In a joint project funded by PM/WRA and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program, Golden West implemented Phase 2 of the development of an underwater explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity within the Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC). This phase mentored, trained, and maintained the underwater demining dive unit of CMAC through their first year as they developed the skills and organizational mechanisms required for independent sustainability.
- **Landmine Relief Fund** completed small village clearance tasks. Two EOD teams cleared approximately 12 villages.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued operations in northwest Cambodia focusing on survey and clearance activities. Funds support the deployment of two community liaison/non-technical survey teams, one mine detection dog team, three Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) teams, and one battle area clearance team. These teams worked to clear 210,000 square meters (52 acres) of high-priority, high-impact areas and 350,000 square meters (86 acres) of high-priority, medium/low-impact areas. Funds also support the development and field-testing of U.S. DoD Humanitarian Deming Research and Development (HD R&D) technologies, such as HSTAMIDS, for HMA activities.
- **Spirit of Soccer** continued mine risk education (MRE) through soccer programs in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pailin, and Pursat provinces. Funds support the dissemination of MRE messages to more than 30,000 children and adults.

U.S. Quick Reaction Force

In 2008, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Political Military Bureau (PM/WRA) replaced its Quick Reaction Demining Force (QRDF) with the Quick Reaction Force (QRF), in recognition of the broader capabilities needed to effectively respond to a full range of conventional weapons destruction emergencies. In 2013, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, a nonprofit mine action organization based in Woodland Hills, California, took over responsibility for administering the QRF. The QRF complements international humanitarian operations and post-conflict stability initiatives in the host nation, allowing them to proceed unhindered by the presence of explosive hazards.

The QRDF and QRF have deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Uruguay, and Vietnam. After a QRF team enters an area to assess the situation, it develops tentative disposal plans and identifies and coordinates logistics for the QRF Operational Element, which conducts necessary disposal operations. In addition to these operations, QRF mentors and trains local forces to safely and effectively handle, store, and dispose of hazards, including small arms and light weapons and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), on their own.



QRF Technical Adviser Greg Ford verifies the serial number of an AT-3A (Sagger) anti-tank guided missile.

Photo courtesy of Golden West.

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A female deminer in Laos.
Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

- **Sterling Global** developed Cambodian national capacity through support of CMAC and RCAF. CMAC's Demining Unit 5 deployed in eastern Cambodia. RCAF delivered surplus munitions to the EHS and destroyed excess small arms and light weapons.

In FY2013, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed military EOD teams to southern Cambodia to conduct explosive remnants of war disposal training. This training included first-responder medical training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation funded travel, supplies, equipment, and service costs totaling \$424,000.

Also in FY2013, the DoD HD R&D Program provided \$987,000 in funds and new technology to support mine action assistance in Cambodia. Cambodia continued operations in FY2013 using previously provided technology valued at \$4 million.

With funding and support from the U.S. DOS and the DoD HD R&D Program, HALO and MAG continued their operations with and evaluations of the dual-sensor Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) in manual mine clearance of densely cluttered minefields. In partnership with the HD R&D Program, MAG and HALO have cleared 6.4 million square meters (2.5 square miles) of land and detected 24,000 anti-personnel mines with HSTAMIDS. HSTAMIDS has accurately discriminated 12.5 million detections as metallic clutter, saving 10–15 minutes of excavation time for each. The HD R&D Program continued an evaluation with HALO of a second dual sensor handheld detector, MINEHOUND. To date, MINEHOUND has cleared over 470,000 square meters (116 acres) of land and found 464 anti-personnel mines.

The HD R&D Program initiated a combined evaluation of the Scout and Scorpion UXO detection systems with MAG in live battle area clearance sites to provide deminers with accurate, real-time mapping and marking of targets for follow-up clearance. Scout is a vehicle-towed electromagnetic induction (EMI) array for detecting and marking UXO. Scorpion is a cart-mounted dual sensor detector using EMI and magnetometer sensors to detect shallow and deep

buried UXO. The Scout and Scorpion systems assist in conducting technical survey of large suspect areas and allow deminers to focus on high risk and highly contaminated areas.

In primary mechanical mine and vegetation clearance, the HD R&D Program continued operational field evaluations with HALO and MAG of the Badger tracked excavator, the Storm steep slope excavator, the Nemesis skid-steer, and the Rex small tracked excavator. Together, the technologies have cleared 955,000 square meters (236 acres) of vegetation and suspected hazardous soil, finding 1,771 mines and items of UXO.

Additionally, in FY2013, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$600,000 to the International Center, which provides oversight to the Veteran's International Cambodia rehabilitation project. The funds supported physical rehabilitation programs, including prosthetics, orthotics and mobility aids, in three centers in Cambodia: Kien Khleang in Phnom Penh and two centers outside of the capital, one in Kratie and one in Prey Veng. One objective of the funding is to focus on sustainability and to hand the project over to the Cambodia government.

LAOS

Laos is the most heavily bombed country per capita in the world as a result of the Indochina wars of the 1960s and 1970s. While landmines were laid in Laos during this period, unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as cluster munitions remnants (called “bombies” in Laos) represent a far greater threat to the population and account for the bulk of contamination. UXO, mostly of U.S. origin, remain in the majority of the country's 18 provinces. Population growth in rural areas and other socioeconomic factors has increased demands to return land to productive use, leading to a greater risk of death and injury. A clear picture of the contamination that remains in Laos does not currently exist because a national survey has not been conducted. International nongovernmental partner Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) developed a unique survey methodology that is evidence-based and focused on identifying and mapping cluster munitions strikes. Such a survey can provide a baseline on what remains to be cleared, and a way to prioritize tasks.

Since 1995, the U.S. Government has invested more than \$71 million in Laos for clearance and safe disposal of UXO, dissemination of munitions risk education to at-risk populations, and provision of survivor assistance programs to UXO survivors and their families.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$9 million to the following programs in Laos:

- **The HALO Trust** provided five UXO clearance teams to survey and clear UXO from 51 hectares (126 acres) in the Savannakhet province. Funds support enhanced survey procedures for more efficient use of clearance assets, and combined explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and risk education services aimed at conducting EOD tasks and delivering risk education to more than 3,000 people.



Members of a Cleared Ground Demining battle area clearance team transport a recovered Japanese aerial bomb that was found buried on a beach on Peleliu, Palau.

Photo courtesy of Dave Hardison, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

- **Health Leadership International** improved medical diagnostic capabilities and competencies of district-level medical personnel and medical education in UXO-affected districts in Laos. The organization delivered five portable ultrasound machines to hospitals for use in the program.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** operated five survey and clearance teams in Xieng Khouang province for 12 months. The teams cleared approximately 25 million square meters (9.6 square miles) of land.
- **NPA** continued their evidence-based survey of 30 villages in Sekong province, supported the supervision of UXO survey and clearance efforts through UXO Lao, and provided managerial support to the National Regulatory Authority.
- **Sterling Global** provided support to the UXO sector in Laos through technical advisers. Funds also supported the supervision of UXO survey and clearance efforts through UXO Lao and provided managerial support to the National Regulatory Authority.
- **Spirit of Soccer** provided risk education for school-aged children through soccer coaching activities and sports, specifically in Xieng Khouang province.
- **World Education Inc.** supported an improved integrated victim assistance program in Xieng Khouang province, providing trauma-care training capacity for Lao medical trainers, developing

a national first-aid curriculum, and delivering risk education in 200 primary schools. Funds also supported medical assistance to victims in other provinces, as well as the expansion of the Voices of Laos Speaker Tour to five additional cities.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) of both Japanese and U.S. origin from World War II affects Marshall Islands. Despite large-scale clearance efforts in the 1950s, UXO contamination remains on some of the nation's atolls, particularly Mili and Maloelap.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$250,000 to Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to survey and clear surface UXO on Maloelap and Mili Atolls and buried munitions caches on Mili Atoll.

PALAU

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) from World War II (WWII) contaminates Palau, an island nation. As a result of fierce fighting between American and Japanese forces in late 1944, the island of Peleliu contains the majority of the contamination. However, UXO from WWII can be found throughout the nation's many islands.

Since 2009, the U.S. Government has invested \$424,890 for conventional weapons destruction and battle area clearance (BAC) efforts in Palau, including BAC along Bloody Nose Ridge in Peleliu and UXO spot task removal.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$189,890 to the nonprofit Cleared Ground Demining for BAC of priority areas in Peleliu and UXO spot clearance tasks on the main islands of Babelthup and Koror.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining from World War II (WWII) still impact Solomon Islands. Since 2011, the United States has provided more than \$1.8 million to support explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and clearance in Solomon Islands.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$560,000 to Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West) to continue EOD training for the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force's (RSIPF) EOD team. Golden West trained some members of the RSIPF to EOD Level II and others to Level III. The team also performed UXO spot tasks on Guadalcanal and assisted Operation Render Safe, the annual Australian-led Pacific regional UXO removal exercise in other areas of Solomon Islands.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$35,000 to support mine action assistance in Solomon Islands. Solomon Islands continued using previously provided technology in FY2013 valued at \$325,000.

HD R&D continued an evaluation of the Badger, an armored excavator, in Solomon Islands with Golden West on the island of Guadalcanal, where U.S. and Japanese forces fought in WWII. The Badger has a suite of attachments for removing thick, mature tropical vegetation and deeply buried UXO and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO). It provides access to EOD teams to locate and clear UXO/AXO at Hells Point. The UXO/AXO found at Hells Point have long been a source of "fish bomb" material that endangers local populations and destroys fishing grounds. The Badger has cleared 512,000 square meters (126.5 acres) of extremely dense jungle vegetation in difficult terrain and found 4,247 pieces of UXO/AXO.

VIETNAM

Explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate virtually all of Vietnam as a result of 30 years of conflict extending from World War II through the Vietnam War. The most heavily contaminated provinces are in the central region and along the former demilitarized zone and include the Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, and Quang Tri provinces. Parts of southern Vietnam and areas around the border with China remain mined. In 2012, there were 73 reported landmine and ERW casualties, a significant increase from the 31 reported in

2011. Most international nongovernmental organizations believe this is due to an increase in accident reporting. The Vietnamese government executes the majority of landmine and ERW clearance through its military clearance operator, Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal (BOMICEN). A 2013 presidential decree to establish a civilian Vietnam National Mine Action Center clearly illustrates Vietnam's effort to bring increased transparency to its mine action program.

From FY1993 to FY2013, the United States invested more than \$70.4 million in Vietnam for clearance and the safe disposal of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), improving the lives of victims of landmine/UXO accidents, improving access to land and infrastructure, and supporting the development of conventional weapons destruction (CWD) capacity.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4.5 million to Vietnam for the following programs:

- **Catholic Relief Services (CRS)** expanded upon previous funding to further integrate mine risk education (MRE) materials into primary school curricula in Quang Binh, Quang Nam, and Quang Tri provinces. CRS trained more than 9,800 teachers in MRE integration guidelines, reaching 147,000 students in at-risk communities.
- **Clear Path International** provided support to survivors of landmine/UXO accidents and their families throughout Vietnam. Customized to each beneficiary, this assistance included medical support, vocational training, and education.
- **Golden West Humanitarian Foundation** improved CWD capacity in Vietnam, specifically through training and technology transfer to BOMICEN.
- **The International Center – Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation** provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacity for the executive office of the national mine action program, Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Center, and BOMICEN.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** provided survey and clearance of landmines/UXO as well as community liaison services in Quang Binh, Quang Nam, and Quang Tri provinces in central Vietnam. MAG deployed three community liaison teams and a total of 10 mine action teams over two phases. These teams conducted explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks in 46 villages, benefiting more than 37,000 people.
- **Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)** provided capacity development support to Project RENEW, including technical support to the UXO education museum in Quang Tri province and the mobile prosthetics workshop. NPA also completed the development of a provincial mine action database in Quang Tri province and supported annual running costs.
- **PeaceTrees Vietnam** conducted EOD spot tasks in Quang Tri province through the deployment of two survey and clearance teams. Funds also supported a matching project that relocated a village found in a high-risk flood zone to a safe location and cleared the former village land of contamination.

In FY2013, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed USPACOM Humanitarian Mine Action office personnel and military explosive ordnance disposal operators to conduct conventional munitions stockpile assessments and training. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation provided funding totaling \$420,000. Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$51,000 to support mine action assistance in Vietnam. Vietnam continued operations in FY2013 using previously provided technology valued at \$300,000.

In partnership with MAG, HD R&D continued an operational field evaluation of vegetation cutters, cutting 250,000 square meters (61.8 acres) of vegetation. The vegetation cutters provide critical access in densely vegetated areas to manual clearance teams. Additionally, in partnership with Project RENEW, NPA evaluated an armored excavator in area-preparation and clearance roles.

OTHER USG SUPPORT

Thailand. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$12.9 million to support explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and clearance in Thailand.

In FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$1.2 million in new technology to support mine action assistance in Thailand. Thailand continued operations in FY2013 with previously provided technology valued at \$400,000.

HD R&D partnered with the Thailand Mine Action Center to begin an evaluation of the Mini MineWolf, an earth tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel (AP) and anti-tank (AT) landmines. The Mini MineWolf is currently opening access lanes for manual deminers and conducting technical survey of large areas of suspected minefields. To date, the Mini MineWolf has cleared 52,000 square meters (12.8 acres) and encountered 250 AT and AP mines and pieces of unexploded ordnance. Evaluations continued on other demining equipment, including the small Wolverine Vegetation Cutter and Beaver Mini-excavator.

U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) is located at Fort Lee, Virginia and is the training and information center for the U.S. Government's Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program. Established in 1996, HDTC trains and prepares U.S. forces for overseas deployment in support of DoD HMA strategy to provide training and education in explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal.

Training at HDTC develops the ability of U.S. forces to provide ERW disposal instruction in a train-the-trainer format, with emphasis on the operational procedures and practices of partner nations' HMA programs. Provided to partner nations accepted into the U.S. HMA program, training is conducted in accordance with U.S. law, policy, and International Mine Action Standards. Upon completion of the HMA basic course, students are required to demonstrate proficiency in subjects ranging from basic deminer tasks to ERW disposal.

Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funds HDTC. U.S. forces use OHDACA funding to attend HDTC HMA courses and conduct pre-deployment surveys, HMA training operations, and partner-nation training.

Since its inception, HDTC graduates have performed train-the-trainer missions in 49 nations supporting the U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command HMA programs.



Students participate in field exercises at the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center.
Photo courtesy of HDTC.

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SOUTH AND CENTRAL

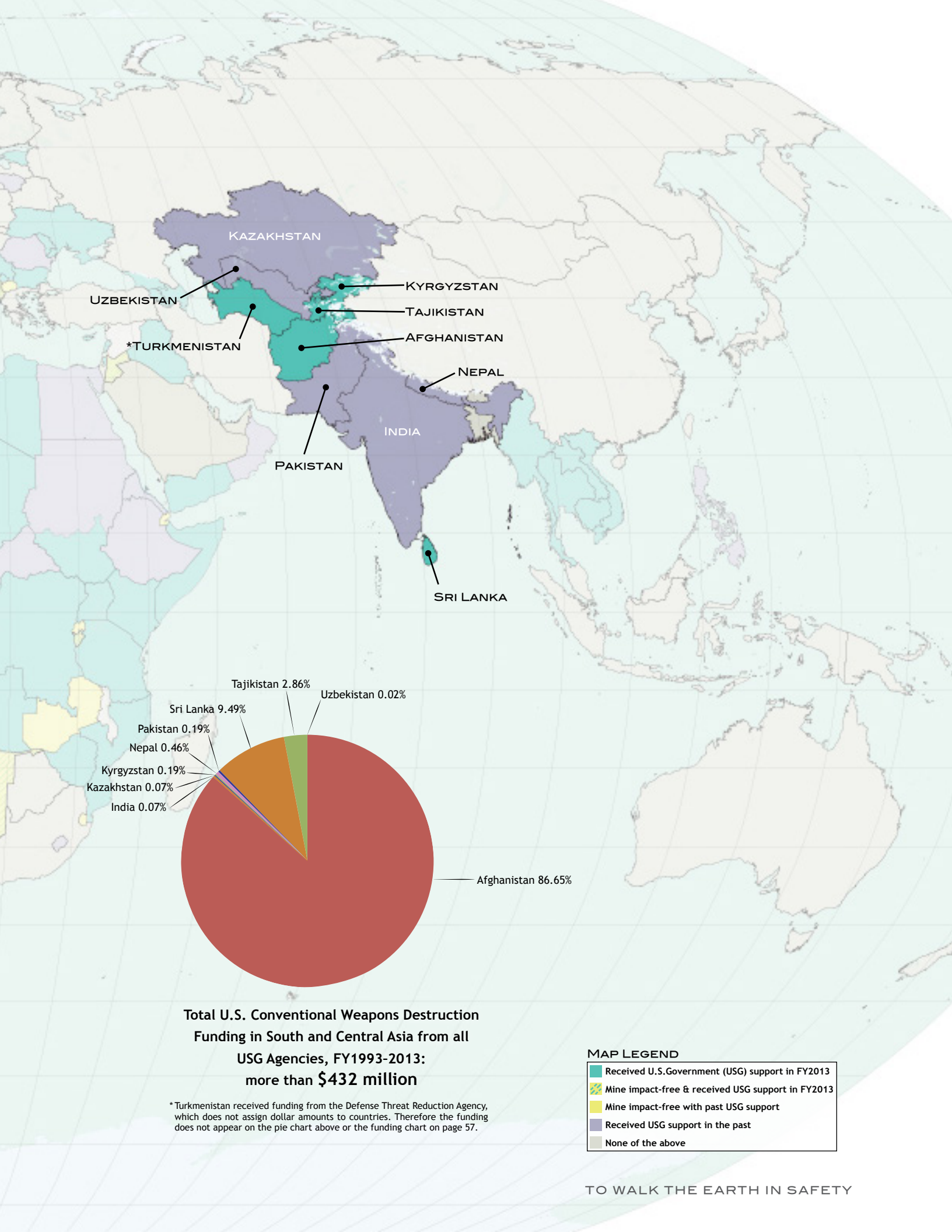
Asia

	AFGHANISTAN	28
	KYRGYZSTAN	29
	SRI LANKA	30
	TAJIKISTAN	31
	OTHER USG SUPPORT	31

The United States looks to intensify engagement with frontline states in Central Asia as their neighbor, Afghanistan, implements the transition to Afghan-led security. The importance of improving connections between the United States and countries within South and Central Asia (SCA) is made all the more urgent as Afghanistan transitions its security responsibility to domestic institutions. Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton advocated for an enhanced effort at integration with other regional stakeholders by noting that “lasting stability and security [in Afghanistan] go hand in hand with economic opportunity.”

Conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance is essential to capacity building and helping countries in SCA provide adequate security, particularly in light of the 2014 drawdown of U.S. troops in Afghanistan. Following decades of conflict, Afghanistan has one of the world’s highest levels of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. Remaining Soviet-era munitions and landmines affect Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, former Soviet satellites. Sri Lanka is making significant progress following the end of its civil war in 2009. The country is increasing its domestic capacity with the development of Sri Lankan demining nongovernmental organizations and has a high percentage of female deminers integrated throughout multiple organizations.

Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$432 million in CWD programs to the SCA region; of that, over \$375 million constitutes the funding for Afghanistan. As the New Silk Road initiative to promote trade in SCA develops, continued U.S. assistance to CWD programs will be essential to stabilizing the region to allow for greater economic prosperity and progress toward peace.



UZBEKISTAN

KAZAKHSTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

TAJIKISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

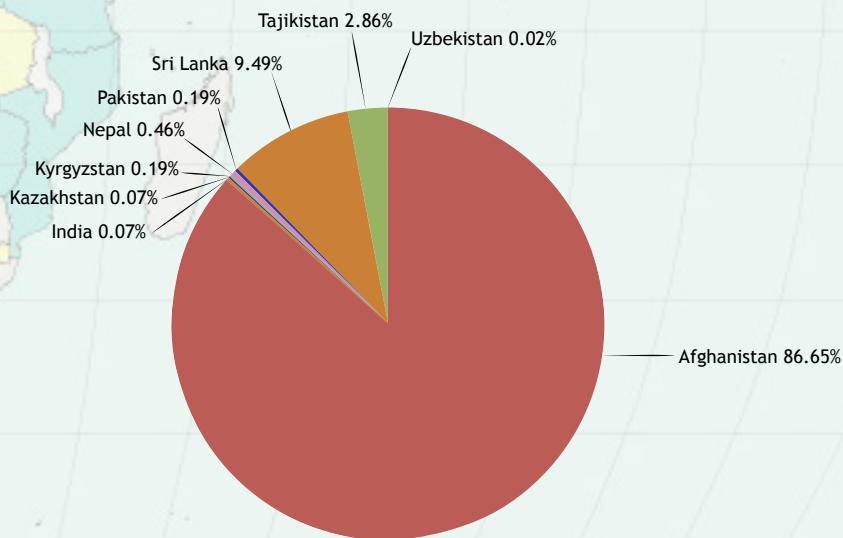
*TURKMENISTAN

NEPAL

INDIA

PAKISTAN

SRI LANKA



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction
Funding in South and Central Asia from all
USG Agencies, FY1993-2013:
more than \$432 million**

*Turkmenistan received funding from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, which does not assign dollar amounts to countries. Therefore the funding does not appear on the pie chart above or the funding chart on page 57.

MAP LEGEND

- Received U.S. Government (USG) support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free & received USG support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free with past USG support
- Received USG support in the past
- None of the above

Afghanistan retains one of the highest levels of contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the world, mainly as a result of the 1979 Soviet invasion followed by internal armed conflict in 1992–2001 and the U.S.-led Coalition's intervention in late 2001. As of June 2013, the Mine Action Coordination Center of Afghanistan (MACCA) estimated the number of hazardous areas at 4,876, affecting 545 square kilometers (210 square miles) and 1,688 communities. Although Afghanistan boasts one of the most established mine action programs in the world, the recent release of land from Taliban strongholds resulted in the identification of more hazardous areas than were previously known to exist, emphasizing the need for continued donor funding and increased attention to the severity of the problem affecting the civilian population and the socioeconomic success of Afghanistan.

Since 1993, the United States has invested more than \$375 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Afghanistan aimed at clearance and safe disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess weapons and munitions. Directed through several Afghan

and international partner organizations, this assistance has made significant progress toward restoring access to land and infrastructure, developing Afghan capacity to manage such programs independently, and protecting Afghan communities from potential risks.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$30 million for CWD in Afghanistan to the following programs:

- **Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC)** reduced the threat and impact of ERW on the population of Kabul and Baghlan provinces in central Afghanistan. ATC deployed manual and mechanical demining assets as well as mine detection dogs and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams.
- **Clear Path International** supported integrated victim assistance projects in 31 of the 34 Afghan provinces.
- **Danish Demining Group** deployed mine clearance teams and survey teams, and conducted mine risk education in Panjshir province.
- **Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA)** reduced the threat and impact of ERW on the population of central and eastern Afghanistan in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces. In addition, DAFA supported competitively bid, community based demining projects in the Kajaki, Musa Qala, and Zhari districts. DAFA deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, as well as mine detection dogs and EOD teams.
- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** conducted demining, along with weapons and munitions destruction and assessment, throughout central, northern, northeastern, and western Afghanistan.
- **Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA)** reduced the threat and impact of ERW on the population of central and eastern Afghanistan in Logar and Nangarhar provinces. MCPA deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, mine detection dogs, and EOD teams.
- **Mine Detection Dog Center** utilized funds to reduce the threat and impact of ERW on the population of eastern Afghanistan in Nangarhar province and supported a competitively bid, community based demining project in the Now Zad and Sangin districts.
- **Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Reconstruction** conducted clearance work in Kabul, Logar, and Nangarhar provinces and completed high-priority tasks in the Parwan and Panjshir provinces.
- **Sterling Global** supported PM/WRA through monitoring and evaluation of mine clearance projects and the mentoring and oversight of five national nongovernmental organizations. Sterling facilitated the transition of seven Afghan EOD teams to an implementing partner but retained oversight and monitoring through technical advisers.
- **ITF Enhancing Human Security** received funding to support MACCA with particular emphasis on quality assurance and quality control of U.S.-funded clearance operations, enhancement of host-nation capacity through Information Management System for Mine Action training, and development of program management skills within the Department of Mine Clearance.



A HALO deminer trains using a MINEHOUND detector in Afghanistan.
Photo Courtesy of HALO.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$355,000 in funds and new technology to support mine action assistance in Afghanistan. Afghanistan continued operations in FY2013 with previously provided technology valued at \$1 million.

In partnership with HALO, HD R&D initiated an operational field evaluation of the Minehound hand-held detector for minimum-metal, anti-tank (AT) mines in western Afghanistan. HD R&D continued evaluations of equipment to clear mines and perform technical surveys in villages and agricultural areas throughout Afghanistan. The equipment includes the Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil; several sifting excavator attachments; the Mantis, an armored area-preparation and mine-clearance tractor; and the Raptor, an armored tractor with the Rotary Mine Comb AT mine clearance attachment. The Rotary Mine Comb is particularly successful in clearing very large minefields that are contaminated only with minimum-metal AT mines in hard, rocky soil or where metal contamination or electrical interference preclude metal detectors. Together these systems have cleared more than 3.6 million square meters (1.3 square miles) and found 37,000 mines and pieces of UXO to date.

KYRGYZSTAN

Kyrgyzstan has substantial landmine contamination along its shared border with Uzbekistan. Due to ongoing bilateral tensions between the two countries, Kyrgyzstan has no interest in delineating, removing or destroying its minefields. As with many former Soviet satellite countries, Kyrgyzstan faces risks from unsecured and deteriorating weapons and munitions stockpiles. While physical security is a serious and genuine concern, the degraded and deteriorating ammunition stockpiles pose an immediate danger to civilians as all national ammunition storage sites are located close to or within highly populated areas. National storage sites are in such poor condition that they provide only the minimum level of protection from adverse weather conditions. This, in turn, adds to the risk of explosive residue from decaying ammunition contaminating soil and water tables around these highly populated areas.

Since 2011, the United States has provided \$800,000 to assist Kyrgyzstan with the

The Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action

In May–June 2013, the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU) conducted its ninth Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action (SMC). CISR, working in close collaboration with faculty from JMU's College of Business, has hosted these courses on the JMU campus since 2004, initially with funding from the U.N. Development Programme. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) became the course sponsor starting in 2010.

The course participants are selected from a wide pool of applicants and are leaders in their respective national mine action and explosive remnants of war (ERW) programs. In 2013, 14 students from 13 different countries attended the four-week course. Diverse backgrounds and experience enhance the course as students share unique perspectives and exchange ideas with classmates from countries facing similar challenges.

SMC draws on the expertise of internationally-recognized JMU professors and other subject-area experts to apply the best management practices to situations in the field. The program aims to hone the skills of senior managers from national ERW and mine action programs so that countries can more effectively and efficiently clear their territory of landmines and other ERW that adversely affect their citizens' well-being and impinge upon economic development. Participants refine program management and strategic planning skills, developing a professional network for continued collaboration with classmates, JMU faculty, CISR staff, and PM/WRA personnel.

The SMC curriculum provides instruction in three main areas:

- Participants develop skills needed by effective managers, such as oral and written communication, time management, and media relations.
- Faculty provide management training with an emphasis on application in the field, including strategic planning, project management, leadership skills, and human resource management.
- Subject-area experts enhance managers' knowledge of humanitarian ERW and mine action challenges, techniques, and emerging practices.

Graduates of the SMC return to their national programs with the skills to carry out their vital humanitarian mission more effectively. Since 2010, SMC participants have come from Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Senegal, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Vietnam.

After successfully holding the Senior Managers' Course on the JMU campus for the past nine years, CISR introduced a redesigned SMC in 2014. CISR is altering future iterations of the program to a regionally-focused model that will reflect the evolving context and requirements of the field of ERW and mine action. This approach will allow greater flexibility to tailor the curriculum, course location and capacity building objectives to fit the needs of training recipients. CISR held the first regional course in Tajikistan in May 2014.

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development and publishing of national ammunition standards, explosive ordnance disposal training, destruction of excess man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and the renovation and upgrade of existing explosive storage facilities. The implementing partner, the Organization for Security Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), made significant progress in segregating, securing, and destroying excess and unserviceable conventional munitions to prevent spontaneous explosions and injuries or displacement of civilian populations living near ammunition storage depots.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) contributed \$300,000 to the OSCE's existing conventional weapons destruction project to upgrade and enhance the physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) capacity of Kyrgyzstan's Ministry of Defense. Project locations covered the north, central, and southwest regions of Kyrgyzstan.

In August 2013, the U.S. Embassy in Bishkek sponsored a seminar in coordination with the OSCE Mission in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The Small Arms Light Weapons Program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense led a multinational team to Bishkek to conduct the PSSM executive seminar. The team trained 18 members from the Kyrgyzstan Ministry of Defense in arms, ammunition, and explosives storage safety and security best practices and procedures.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remaining from more than three decades of armed conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which sought a separate homeland in the north and east. Although demining activities immediately commenced following the end of the war in 2009, mine and ERW contamination remains a critical impediment to the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDP) and development initiatives.

Since 1993, the United States invested over \$41 million in Sri Lanka to fund mine clearance efforts, survey projects, risk education, and national capacity building for the Sri Lankan Humanitarian Demining Units (SLA HDU). The funding was directed through several implementing partner organizations with support from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA).

In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$3.3 million to Sri Lanka for conventional weapons destruction programs that cleared landmines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) and provided mine detection dog capacity building as follows:

- **Danish Demining Group** demined selected locations in Northern province, thereby facilitating Sri Lanka and relevant humanitarian agencies resettlement and development activities in that area.
- **Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony** removed landmines and UXO in support of IDP resettlement in Northern province.
- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** performed clearance operations in

Northern province to support Sri Lanka's efforts to return IDPs to their homes and to enable people in the area to once again engage in productive livelihoods.

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** cleared and improved access to land in Northern province for resettlement.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute** provided an assessment of and training assistance to the SLA HDUs in the utilization of their mine detection dog capacity.

In FY2013, the U.S. Pacific Command deployed military explosive ordnance disposal personnel to Vavuniya, Sri Lanka, to conduct ERW disposal training including demining and first responder medical training with an emphasis on blast trauma injuries. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation funded travel, supplies, equipment, and service costs totaling \$310,000.

Also in FY2013, U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$212,000 in funds and new technology to support mine action assistance in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka continued operations in FY2013 with previously provided technology valued at \$220,000.

In FY 2013, in partnership with HALO, HD R&D began an evaluation of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) to improve mine clearance in metallic soils and deep sand. To date, HSTAMIDS has cleared 128,000 square meters (31.6 acres) and located 1,875 mines. The HD R&D Program continued



Kanesan Kirushnaveni (Verny), HALO Sri Lanka's first female task commander, oversees several teams of deminers.
Photo courtesy of HALO.



In Tajikistan, a Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) weapons and ammunition disposal team member carries a wire-guided Konkurs anti-tank guided missile to a demolition site for disposal.
Photo courtesy of FSD.

an evaluation with MAG of the Improved Backhoe system and rake attachments. The equipment provides area preparation, area reduction, and mine-clearance capabilities to release villages and agricultural land to returning IDPs. The Improved Backhoe and rakes have cleared 225,000 cubic meters (294,289 cubic yards) of land and uncovered 1,600 mines.

In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$500,000 to Handicap International to support physical rehabilitation at three centers in Sri Lanka: Lady Ridgeway Hospital in Colombo, the Teaching Hospital in Batticaloa, and a new prosthetics and orthotics clinic in Kilinochchi.

TAJIKISTAN

Landmine contamination along Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan remains from defense operations that Russia conducted for Tajikistan in the 1990s to prevent Islamic militants from crossing the border into Tajikistan. Additionally, Tajikistan's 1992–1997 civil war resulted in landmine and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination throughout the central region of the country. Furthermore, as a result of years of regional conflict, as well as the porous border with Afghanistan, Tajikistan has amassed large quantities of munitions and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) that are poorly secured and pose a risk to both national and regional security.

Through FY2013, the United States has invested more than \$12 million in funding to Tajikistan. This funding supports demining operations, destruction of excess and unserviceable munitions, physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of SA/LW, integrated victim assistance, and national capacity building of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC). This funding was directed through multiple implementing partner organizations and has made significant progress to restore access to land and infrastructure, protect the return of internally displaced persons, and assist persons with disabilities.












In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$2.9 million to Tajikistan for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs that cleared landmines and unexploded ordnance, provided integrated victim assistance, and supported capacity building of TNMAC as follows:

- **Norwegian People's Aid** established and deployed one multi-purpose demining team along the Tajik-Afghan border.
- **Organization for Security and Co-Operation for Europe (OSCE)** developed national humanitarian demining capacities and supported their operational deployment on the Tajik-Afghan border. OSCE also established the Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards Program with emphasis on sharing regional lessons learned to develop a regional database and establish a regional response capability to mitigate and counter explosive hazards.
- **Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD)** continued CWD activities, non-technical survey, and clearance of ERW through the deployment of one multi-purpose demining team and one weapons and ammunition disposal team. FSD also developed one civilian demining team from the Union of Sappers for Tajikistan and supports their operational deployment along the Tajik-Afghan border.
- **United Nations Development Programme** supported TNMAC with emphasis on developing host-nation capacity with the Information Management System for Mine Action database, victim assistance and accessibility projects that include psychosocial therapy and vocational rehabilitation, demining training accreditation, project development, and operational management skills development.

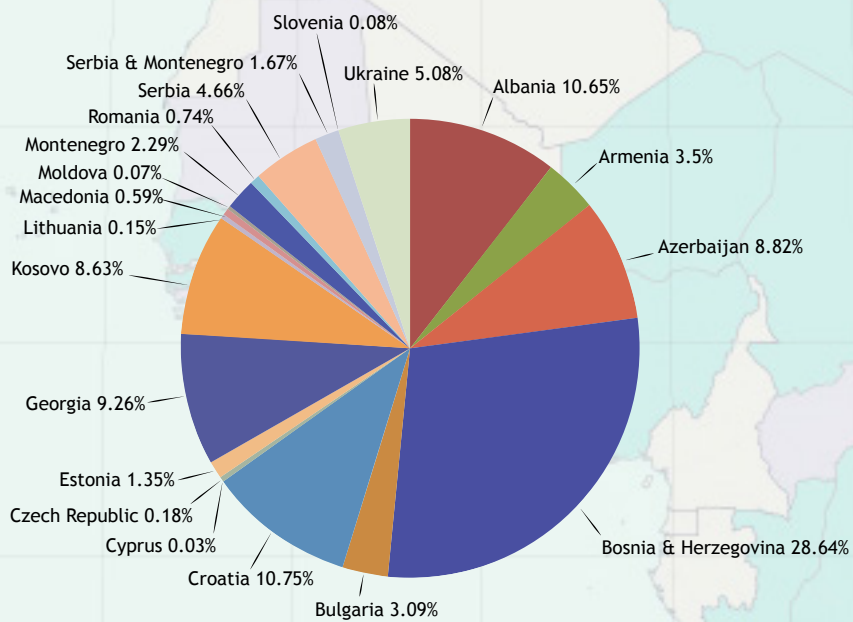
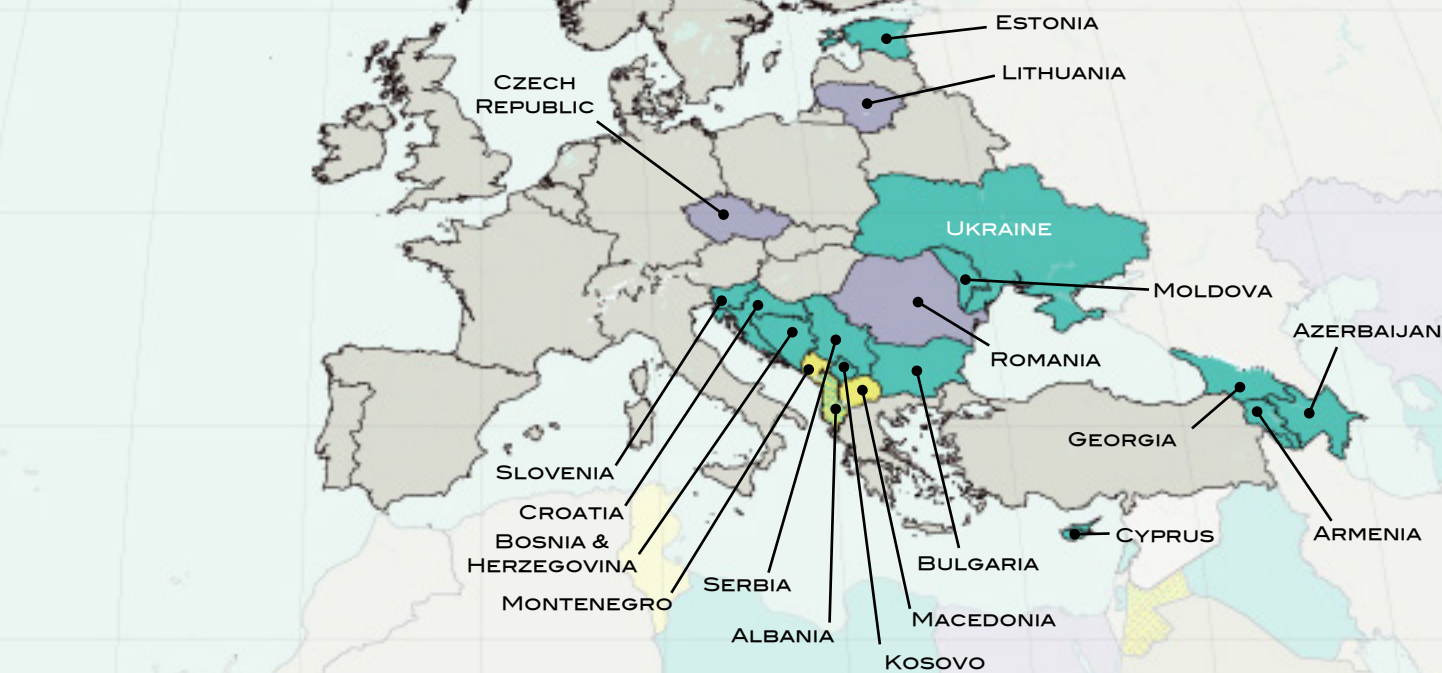
OTHER USG SUPPORT

The U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program provided conventional weapons destruction support to Turkmenistan in FY2013. At the request of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the DTRA SA/LW Program led a multinational team to Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, to conduct a physical security and stockpile management technical seminar. The OSCE office in Ashgabat sponsored the seminar providing training on arms, ammunition, and storage safety, and security best practices and procedures to 16 members from the Turkmenistan Ministry of Defense.

Europe

	ALBANIA	34		GEORGIA	37
	ARMENIA.....	34		KOSOVO	38
	AZERBAIJAN	35		LITHUANIA	39
	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA....	36		SERBIA	40
	BULGARIA.....	36		UKRAINE.....	40
	CROATIA	37	OTHER USG SUPPORT.....	40	

Explosive remnants of war (ERW) such as unexploded bombs and artillery shells from World War I and II and regional conflicts during the 1990s still contaminate parts of Europe. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$339 million in funding to help rid the European continent of the dangerous legacies of past conflicts. After the United States, the European Union is the second largest donor to mine action in the world. Since the 1990s, extensive landmine and battle area clearance efforts have made much of Southeast Europe mine impact-free. Current U.S.-funded clearance and destruction efforts in the Balkans, Caucasus, and Ukraine largely focus on securing and destroying stockpiles of aging munitions and excess arms, as well as landmine and ERW clearance operations. The U.S. also supports efforts to secure and destroy excess man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), thus preventing their illicit proliferation.



Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding in Europe from all USG Agencies, FY1993-2013: more than \$339 million

MAP LEGEND

- Received U.S. Government (USG) support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free & received USG support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free with past USG support
- Received USG support in the past
- None of the above



Using a TV monitor and remote controls, a technician at the state-owned ULP Mjekës demilitarization factory in Elbasan, Albania, cuts up an anti-vehicle mine. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

ALBANIA

The Kosovo crisis in 1998–1999 left significant landmine contamination along Albania’s border with Kosovo. As a result of extensive clearance efforts, which received significant U.S. support, Albania has been mine impact-free since 2009. However, large stockpiles of excess arms and munitions left over from Enver Hoxha’s regime (1944–1985) remain throughout the country. Looting of poorly-secured and abandoned weapons depots in the 1990s led to widespread small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions proliferation throughout Albania.

The country also remains contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO), particularly at more than a dozen “hot spots.” These include former impact ranges that the military failed to clear, depots that exploded during civil unrest in 1997, and the Gërdec military depot, which blew up in 2008. Highlighting the dangers of unsecured depots, the Gërdec explosions killed 26 people and injured more than 300 others. It also damaged 2,300 homes and left extensive UXO contamination in the surrounding areas.

Since FY1993, the United States has granted more than \$36 million for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) efforts, including humanitarian mine action in Albania. In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$2.3 million to the following organizations for conventional weapons destruction efforts in Albania:

- **NATO Support Agency (NSPA)** destroyed 4,700 tons of conventional munitions at the *Uzina e Lëndëve Plasës Mjekës* (ULP Mjekës) facility and modernized the facility. These efforts in 2013 concluded the four-year program, which also received in-kind support from Albania. In addition, NSPA destroyed 100,000

excess SA/LW at the *Uzina Mekanike Gramsh* (UM Gramsh) facility from Albanian Ministry of Defense and police (Ministry of Interior) stocks.

- **ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)** received a grant to clear the UXO hot spot in Gjerovan, one of three of the highest priority remaining UXO hot spots in the country. The Albania Mines and Munitions Coordination Office requested international assistance with clearing these three remaining sites. ITF also assessed the needs of mine survivors in the northwest Albanian districts of Shkoder and Lezhe, the former most mine-impacted region in the country and home to the majority of Albania’s mine survivors.

Also in FY2013, U.S. European Command deployed military explosive ordnance disposal personnel to conduct infrastructure development for Albanian mine action agencies and explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal training. The training covered survey, marking, and mapping of ERW contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and medical first response with emphasis on blast trauma injuries. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation funded travel-related costs, totaling \$10,000.

ARMENIA

Both Armenia and Azerbaijan employed landmines in the Nagorno-Karabakh region during the 1988-to-1994 war. A 2012 non-technical survey by the *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD) identified more than 37,444,834 square meters (over 14 square miles) of confirmed hazardous areas (CHA). By the end of 2013, the Armenia Center

for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (ACHDE) partnered with FSD to complete a government approved, non-technical survey of the CHAs in the unrestricted zone of Armenia, complete a draft of National Mine Action Standards, and develop a fully trained and equipped information management cell utilizing the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) protocols.

Since 1996, the United States invested over \$11.8 million in Armenia for humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$700,000 to Armenia for CWD programs that cleared landmines and unexploded ordnance and provided training as follows:

- FSD established and supported ACHDE through the development of national standards and quality control protocols.
- The HALO Trust (HALO) cleared 100,000 square meters (25 acres) of contaminated land. HALO also employed and supported four manual teams of the Armenian Peace Keeping Brigade over a period of 22 months, three HALO clearance teams, and one mechanical clearance team.

Also in 2013, the U.S. European Command Humanitarian Mine Action Program with trainers from the Kansas Army National Guard (KANG) provided training, equipment, and supplies to the ACHDE and the Armenian Humanitarian Demining Center. KANG personnel provided training in emergency medical response as well as landmine clearance, and FSD provided IMSMA training. This training period marked the final landmine clearance training, and the Armenians now have an indigenous landmine clearance training capacity. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid appropriation provided \$169,000 in funding for the training.

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan's landmine problem is largely a result of its conflict with Armenia between 1988 and 1994. Additionally, abandoned

U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program

Dolphins and sea lions work in three main Marine Mammal Systems: 1) providing swimmer defense for ports and Navy ships; 2) locating and recovering equipment; and 3) alerting U.S. forces to the presence of undersea mines. The program trains and houses the majority of the animals at the program's home base in San Diego, California, but the program also provides waterside security in Kings Bay, Georgia, and Bangor, Washington. The Marine Mammal Systems deploys anywhere in the world within 72 hours of notification.

The undersea mine detection Marine Mammal System employs bottlenose dolphins to search for, detect, mark, and neutralize mines in water depths ranging from over 1,000 feet to the surf zone, as well as in ports and harbors. Dolphins, with their sophisticated biological sonar, are particularly well suited for precision mine hunting in highly-cluttered areas where numerous underwater items can register on their sonar, including the near shore zone. In addition to mine detection, the dolphins can carry a marker or neutralization charge to place next to the mine. When animals and people are at a safe distance, the explosive ordnance team detonates the charge. If the animals only mark the mine, then divers may retrieve the marker and place neutralization charges.

The U.S. Navy trains dolphins for two-to-three years before they begin work on underwater security projects. Navy dolphins typically live much longer than their counterparts in the wild, and receive round-the-clock medical and dental care. Each animal has a primary and secondary handler. In a typical session, a dolphin works alongside a control boat with an animal handler, assistant, and boat driver. There often is also a second boat, which doubles as the animal transport boat and the dive boat. The dive team usually consists of four-to-five personnel.

Currently supporting mine hunting operations, the Marine Mammal Program provides the U.S. Navy's only capability for detecting, marking, and neutralizing buried mines.

In 2012 and 2013, the undersea mine detection dolphins participated in U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) sponsored humanitarian mine action operations in Montenegro and Croatia, with support from the DoD Humanitarian Mine Action Program and from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). The purpose was to locate and identify underwater explosive remnants of war from the various conflicts that took place in the Balkans during the twentieth century.



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A sign warns that a Serb Orthodox cemetery near Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, is likely mined. Signs are posted around the entire cemetery, though local Orthodox believers still venture into parts of the cemetery for funerals and other religious commemorations.
Photo courtesy of Steve Gillen, U.S. Embassy Sarajevo.

Soviet-era munitions dumps and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose a significant threat. The Azerbaijan Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), conducted from September 2002 to June 2003, identified the scope of the mine and UXO problem in accessible territories in the country. The results indicated extensive landmine and UXO contamination in the war-torn districts along the ceasefire line and Azerbaijan's border with Armenia, especially in the Fizuli district. The area of contamination was reduced to approximately 112 square kilometers (43 square miles) by 2012, as a result of the LIS, re-surveys, and clearance operations. The LIS did not cover areas under the control of Armenia including Nagorno-Karabakh, the Nakhchivan region, or small areas denied access by the military. In the areas occupied by Armenian forces, the extent of the mine and UXO problem is severe.

Since 1993, the United States has invested more than \$29.8 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Azerbaijan aimed at mine and UXO clearance, training, equipment procurement, and expanding humanitarian demining teams as well as mine detection dog teams. These funds were primarily directed through the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action and supported activities that significantly reduced the area of contamination and restored access to land and infrastructure.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$325,000 to the NATO Support Agency to support a clearance project across 19 square kilometers (7 square miles) of the former Soviet military testing facility and training field in the Jeyranchel area along the Azerbaijani-Georgian border.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



The 1992–1995 conflicts associated with the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia left Bosnia and Herzegovina contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The country had the highest levels of contamination in the Balkans.

Since FY1999, the United States has invested more than \$96.9 million in Bosnia and Herzegovina for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs including mine clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance, munitions stockpile reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4,445,000 to the following organizations for CWD efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- **ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)** cleared landmines and ERW at high-priority sites selected jointly by U.S. Embassy representatives and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center, and ITF personnel.
- **Sterling Global** technical advisers helped the Bosnian armed forces reduce their massive stockpile of conventional munitions. They provided oversight of the destruction process and improvements to demilitarization facilities.

Also in FY2013, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) deployed military explosive ordnance disposal personnel to conduct infrastructure development and ERW disposal training for Bosnian mine action agencies. Training included survey, marking, and mapping of ERW contaminated areas, landmine and ERW disposal training, quality assurance and control, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funded travel-related costs, and supplies, equipment, and services costs totaling \$234,000.

The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed a landmine clearance subject matter expert to assist in the FY2013 USEUCOM assessments and training efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, supported by \$6,729 of OHDACA funds.

BULGARIA



Though mine-free since 1999, Bulgaria continues to face risks from stockpiles of aging conventional arms and munitions remaining from the Cold War era. For example, in 2008, an ammunition depot in Chelopechene, Bulgaria, exploded, destroying the depot and scattering unexploded ordnance into the surrounding area. Nearby homes were damaged and the international airport and a major highway in the capital of Sofia had to temporarily close, resulting in significant economic disruptions.

Since FY1993, the United States has provided more than \$10.4 million for conventional weapons destruction programs in Bulgaria. In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided over \$2.2 million to the NATO Support

Agency (NSPA) to support stockpile reduction and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in Bulgaria. NSPA helped Bulgaria as a NATO member reduce its cluster munitions stockpiles and better secure remaining conventional munitions at an armed forces depot.

In October and November 2012, at the request of the Ministry of Defense of Bulgaria and coordinated by the U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), a Defense Threat Reduction Agency Small Arms Light Weapons team assessed four long-term ammunition storage sites in Bulgaria. During the assessment the team provided recommendations on practical and procedural PSSM improvements at the sites, as well as a formal report for the ODC concerning suitability and specific requirements to upgrade selected sites to meet international standards. The report will serve as a baseline to ensure efficient and effective assistance to Bulgaria in the future.

CROATIA

Despite extensive clearance efforts, Croatia is still affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining from the Yugoslav conflicts (1992–1995), which left Croatia with the second highest level of contamination in the Balkans. Croatia also faces risks from stockpiles of excess and aging munitions from the Cold War era. In 2011, a brush fire ignited a munitions depot near the town of Knin, Croatia. The resulting explosion destroyed the depot, polluted the surrounding area with UXO, and forced the temporary evacuation of nearby villages.



A bottlenose dolphin trains in Croatia with the U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program.

Photo courtesy of Bob Olds/U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program.

Since FY1993, the United States has provided more than \$35.6 million for conventional weapons destruction programs, including humanitarian mine action, in Croatia.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted more than \$1.8 million to support the work of ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) in Croatia and Operation Dolphin 2013, a program in which U.S. Navy-trained dolphins searched for underwater UXO off the coast of Dubrovnik.

Using PM/WRA funding and matching private funds from the American Chamber of Commerce, ITF cleared landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in high-priority areas. ITF also destroyed excess and outdated munitions, including mortars, projectiles, rockets, and fuzes in Croatia.

During Operation Dolphin 2013, U.S. European Command deployed military divers, explosive ordnance disposal, underwater construction, and U.S. Navy Marine Mammal Program personnel with six specially trained dolphins to Croatia to conduct a regional underwater ERW exercise with emphasis on underwater technical survey of UXO-contaminated areas. The regional exercise also included the countries of Montenegro and Slovenia and was supported by PM/WRA and funding from the U.S. Department of Defense's Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation. This event utilized a new system of tools: the Humanitarian Underwater Explosive Detection System, which includes a Side Scan Sonar, magnetometer, Common Operator Interface Navy, and SeeByte computer system and database. In addition to PM/WRA support, OHDACA funded travel-related costs and supplies, equipment, and services costs for Croatia that totaled more than \$700,000. In support of this operation, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center deployed an underwater UXO disposal operations technical adviser, covered by an additional \$10,810 of OHDACA travel funding.

In November 2012, at the request of the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency Small Arms Light Weapons Program led a multinational team to Zagreb, Croatia, to conduct a regional physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) technical seminar. The regional seminar oriented 18 participants from six Southeast European countries to international best practices for PSSM.

GEORGIA

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate the area near the administrative boundary lines (ABL) in the South Ossetia and Abkhazia regions due to the Georgian Civil War and a series of inter-ethnic and intra-national conflicts from 1988 to 1993. Contamination also occurred around former Soviet military bases in Georgia. Additionally, in 2008, after a week of fighting between Georgian and Russian forces in South Ossetia, 20 square kilometers (7.8 square miles) of land between the cities of Gori and Tskhinvali were contaminated by cluster munitions. From October 2009 to January 2010, Norwegian People's Aid conducted a general mine

action assessment that identified eight suspected hazardous areas and seven confirmed hazardous areas in 13 districts. Georgia also faces threats from stockpiles of old and deteriorating munitions remaining from the Soviet era.

Since 1998, the United States invested more than \$31.3 million in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in Georgia aimed at training, clearance, and safe disposal of landmines and ERW, and destruction of excess and aging conventional weapons and munitions. In November 2011, as a result of efforts supported by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), The HALO Trust (HALO) declared all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region to be mine impact-free.

In FY2013, PM/WRA provided more than \$1.5 million to Georgia for CWD programs that cleared landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and provided mine risk education and victim assistance as follows:

- **HALO** cleared mines and UXO in unoccupied Georgian territory. HALO began battle area clearance along previously inaccessible sections of the ABL with South Ossetia, including irrigation canals that provide water to small farms on both sides of the conflict lines. Additionally, the grant supported clearance of UXO from Soviet-era training areas in the Udabno former Soviet firing range in the Khaheti region. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams based in Sukhumi and Gali operate across the Abkhazia region to dispose of explosive materials turned over by individuals as well as surplus Soviet military ammunition.

HALO deployed two EOD teams to conduct surveys, EOD, and mine clearance operations, including clearance of five previously unknown small minefields in Abkhazia.

- **NATO Support Agency** was responsible for overseeing clearance of surface and subsurface hazards at the Skra military ammunition depot that the Russian military partially destroyed in the August 2008 conflict. Funding also supported specialized EOD training for 66 personnel from the Georgian Army Engineer Brigade. Preparations for active clearance were initiated at the end of 2013, leading to operational clearance later in 2014 when better weather conditions allow full clearance to begin.

Kosovo

Conflicts between the Kosovo Liberation Army and the army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) in the 1990s left Kosovo with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. ERW contamination also remains from NATO airstrikes, which led to the withdrawal of FRY forces and ended the conflict. Additionally, Kosovo has residual unexploded ordnance contamination from World War II. As a result of extensive clearance efforts and international support, Kosovo has reached full operational capacity to clear remaining mines and ERW on its own.

Since the conflict's end in 1999, the United States has invested more than \$29.2 million for humanitarian mine action in Kosovo. In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



Sign erected near a renovated ammunition demilitarization facility on Lithuania's largest ammunition depot. The Slovenian organization, ITF Enhancing Human Security, operating with a PM/WRA grant, helped Lithuania to improve its national capacity for reducing aging and excess ammunition. Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.



PM/WRA donated three Ford Ranger extended cab, 4x4 pick-up trucks to Kosovo's Mine Action Center.
Photo courtesy of John Stevens, PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

(PM/WRA) granted \$100,000 to ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) to help build the capacity of the Kosovo Security Force's Mine Action Center. ITF provided a consultant to analyze the center's equipment maintenance practices, clearance methodologies, and standard operating procedures. This project marks the completion of U.S. bilateral conventional weapons destruction assistance to Kosovo.

LITHUANIA

Though there are no known remaining mined areas, Lithuania remains affected by scattered unexploded ordnance from combat during World War II. In addition, the Lithuanian armed forces stockpile arms and conventional munitions in excess of their national security needs.

In FY2010, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$500,000 to the Slovenian-based ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) to support the Lithuanian Ministry of National Defense's destruction of excess conventional weapons and munitions. Lithuania completed the destruction phase of the project in 2011 with the collaboration of the Czech Ministry of Defense. While no additional funding was provided in FY2013, ITF oversaw the completion of the warehouse upgrade component of the project in December 2013.

U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency

First established in October 1998, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat-support agency for the United States Department of Defense (DoD). DTRA aims to reduce the global threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives. Each of DTRA's several offices and departments has its own specific objectives and responsibilities, working together to mitigate the effects of WMD by providing capabilities to reduce, eliminate, and counter the threat.

Through 2014, DTRA also worked to improve the physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) throughout the world. The DTRA Small Arms Light Weapons (SA/LW) Program aims to reduce proliferation by assisting foreign governments with improving the security, safety, and management of state-controlled stockpiles of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), other SA/LW, and conventional ammunition. Since 2001, the SA/LW Program has provided assistance to more than 75 countries.

Recently, DTRA has partnered with the DoD Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program to conduct stockpile management training. Along with the U.S. DoD Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs), the HMA Program provides significant training and readiness-enhancing benefits to partner countries, while helping to alleviate the problems posed by excess and poorly managed ammunition, explosive remnants of war, and abandoned ordnance. DTRA personnel supported HMA mobile training teams by providing instruction on ammunition stockpile management and basic ammunition identification. In FY2013, DTRA and the HMA Program partnered on 14 training missions in seven countries.

In 2014, DTRA's SA/LW Program conducted its final mission. The HMA Program, in cooperation with the U.S. DoD GCCs, will continue to provide stockpile management assistance to foreign partners, while the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) will continue to fund AA&E stockpile reduction projects and infrastructure enhancements to storage facilities.

Poorly secured stockpiles of AA&E are a threat to people around the world. Enhancing the security and safety of these stockpiles helps to diminish the availability of AA&E to terrorists and insurgents, reduce regional exposure to destabilizing cross-border weapons transfers, and minimize the risk of catastrophic ammunition accidents. DTRA has valued the opportunity to improve the security and safety of stockpiles globally, and it thanks the U.S. interagency and its foreign partners who have been instrumental in providing support. With this help, the SA/LW Program has helped DTRA achieve its goal of "Making the World Safer."

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DTRA
**Defense Threat
Reduction Agency**

SERBIA

In Serbia, landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain from the conflicts that resulted in the breakup of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s and from NATO airstrikes that ended ethnic cleansing in Kosovo in 1999. Though the country is not yet impact-free, clearance efforts have reduced contamination, and Serbia has nearly full national capacity to address remaining threats.

From FY1993 to FY2006, the United States provided more than \$5.6 million for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs, including humanitarian mine action, in Serbia and Montenegro, which divided into two countries in 2006. Since FY2007, the United States has invested more than \$15.7 million in CWD efforts in Serbia.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2 million for CWD efforts in Serbia:

- **ITF Enhancing Human Security** cleared high-priority areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), including areas that contain ERW of NATO origin.
- **NATO Support Agency** destroyed excess stockpiles of outdated and at-risk conventional munitions at the *Tehnički Remontni Zavod Kragujevac* (TRZ Kragujevac) facility. The United Kingdom led this project.
- **South East Europe Clearinghouse for Small Arms and Conventional Munitions** participated in a conventional ammunition stockpile management project led by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

UKRAINE

During the Soviet era, Ukraine was a center for arms production and strategic reserves of conventional munitions. As Soviet forces withdrew from eastern Europe in the early 1990s, they abandoned more munitions on Ukraine's territory. Consequently, the country now has massive stockpiles of excess and aging conventional arms and ammunition. The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) estimated in 2005 that Ukraine held as many as 7 million small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and stored as much as 2 million tons of conventional ammunition in over 80 depots designed to contain far less than that.

Despite a significant reduction in Ukraine's SA/LW and ammunition stockpiles through U.S. and internationally funded destruction efforts, remaining munitions depots include large numbers of unserviceable and hazardous items. The large quantities of munitions represent a security threat to both Ukraine, which suffered 10 unplanned explosions at munitions sites between January 1998 and October 2011, and the surrounding region. Many munitions are stored outdoors, further aggravating the safety threat to local populations and to vital infrastructure. Additionally, Ukraine maintains capacity to manufacture man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and its sizable stocks



A worker tags small arms and light weapons for demilitarization at the Kamyanets-Podilsky factory in Ukraine.

Photo courtesy of NATO Support Agency.

of MANPADS could pose serious danger to global aviation if they fall into the wrong hands.

The United States is lead nation in an ongoing NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund munitions reduction program that is implemented by NSPA. Following Ukraine's January 2002 request to NATO for help in demilitarizing its surplus conventional ammunition and SA/LW, a stockpile reduction project commenced in January 2006. Total donor contributions during both phases are more than \$22.9 million. Of this amount, U.S. contributions total more than \$17.2 million. As of February 2014, international financial support from the United States, the European Commission, Ukraine, and 17 other countries has enabled the destruction of 1,000 MANPADS, 529,074 SA/LW, 332,352 anti-personnel landmines, and 25,200 metric tons (27,778 U.S. tons) of conventional ammunition.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2 million for conventional ammunition destruction as part of the NATO Trust Fund project.

OTHER USG SUPPORT

In addition to its work in other European countries in FY2013, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) provided conventional weapons destruction support to Cyprus, Estonia, and Moldova in partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and Humanitarian Demining Training Center.

The efforts were as follows:

- **Cyprus:** In FY2013, USEUCOM deployed personnel from the

U.S. Army in Europe and the DTRA Small Arms Light Weapons Program to conduct courses on advanced destruction methods and an executive stockpile management seminar for the Cypriot National Guard on ordnance destruction and storage procedures. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funded travel-related expenses and supplies, equipment, and services (SES) costs totaling \$76,000.

- **Estonia:** USEUCOM deployed personnel from the State Partnership Program (SPP) of the Maryland National Guard to Estonia to conduct explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal training for the Estonian Rescue Board. The training covered emergency medical response, public affairs, and mine risk education. The emergency medical response training consisted of a one-week course on basic emergency medical techniques. OHDACA funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$195,000.
- **Moldova:** USEUCOM deployed personnel from the Strategic Partnership Program of the North Carolina National Guard to conduct emergency medical procedures and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training. These sessions covered initial training standards and annual training requirements. They also stressed the importance of having standard operating procedures to build modern indigenous training programs in these vital areas. The courses covered demining (survey, marking, mapping, landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal training, and quality assurance and control) and first-responder medical training with emphasis on blast trauma injuries. The courses also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the ERW disposal program. OHDACA funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$154,000.
- **Montenegro:** As part of Operation Dolphin 2013, OHDACA funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$294,000.
- **Slovenia:** As part of Operation Dolphin 2013, OHDACA funded travel-related expenses and SES costs totaling \$270,000.

The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction

The Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) is a long-term coordinated effort to address the threats that excess, dangerously-stored, poorly-secured, unstable, or otherwise hazardous stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions pose in Southeast Europe. RASR works to prevent disastrous explosions and destabilizing illicit diversion of these stockpiles with the ultimate goal of contributing to regional security.

RASR engages the expertise of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and U.S. European Command, along with the Slovenia-based ITF Enhancing Human Security, the NATO Support Agency, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, RACVIAC Center for Security Cooperation, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Survey, and the Swiss Implementation and Verification Unit of the Swiss Army.

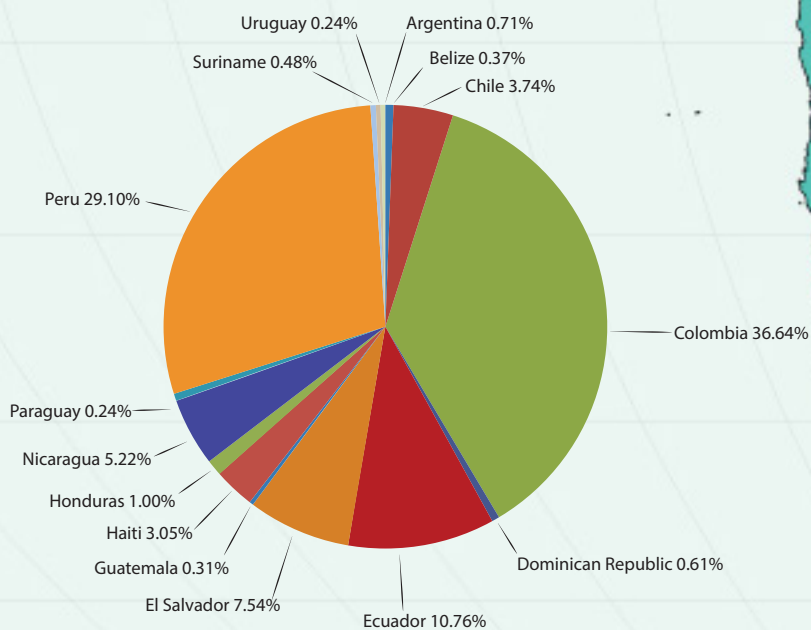
RASR held its inaugural workshop in Zagreb, Croatia, in May 2009. In attendance were Southeastern European government officials who have authority over the management of their countries' stockpiles, along with officials from relevant donor government agencies and various experts on arms and munitions issues. As a result of this workshop, RASR identified five priority issues related to stockpile reduction:

1. National and regional policy
2. Infrastructure
3. Training, education, and capacity building
4. Sharing of best practices and other information
5. Standardization of munitions classifications, surveillance systems, and points of contact

Six more RASR workshops occurred between 2009 and 2014; the most recent workshop was held in Sofia, Bulgaria in May 2014. Some of the workshops have included field visits to military logistical facilities and a demilitarization factory. The 2013 workshop was the first to include participants at the Deputy Minister of Defense level. Representatives from the United States and European states who participate in these RASR workshops have the opportunity to network and build professional relationships, share practices and lessons learned, encourage regional stockpile reduction efforts that leverage economies of scale, obtain information on technical and financial assistance, and contribute to regional stability.



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**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction
Funding in Latin America
from all USG Agencies, FY1993-2013:
more than \$81 million**

MAP LEGEND

- Received U.S. Government (USG) support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free & received USG support in FY2013
- Mine impact-free with past USG support
- Received USG support in the past
- None of the above

Latin America

	COLOMBIA	44
	ECUADOR	44
	HONDURAS	45
	OTHER USG SUPPORT	45

Numerous civil wars and conflicts with internal armed groups plagued Latin American countries over the last half-century. The presence of transnational criminal organizations in Latin America and their ability to exploit weak democratic institutions presents challenges to the implementation of conventional weapons destruction programs.

The proliferation of SA/LW greatly contributes to the region's security challenges, which includes 11 countries with homicide rates considered to be at an "epidemic level" by the World Health Organization. In contrast, Colombia's peace negotiation with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is an example of how Latin America continues to work toward confronting violence and illicit trafficking. Colombia became the first Latin American nation to open a hospital specifically for landmine victims in 2013. Additionally, humanitarian demining efforts are key to land restitution in Colombia.

Since 1993, U.S. conventional weapons destruction efforts have provided more than \$81 million in regional support to Latin American countries, largely focusing on mine clearance and curbing small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) trafficking.



A HALO deminer removes vegetation before searching for mines at Finca El Paraiso, La Española, Nariño, Colombia.

Photo courtesy of HALO, Grant Salisbury.

COLOMBIA

Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) affect all but one of Colombia's 32 provinces. The *Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal* (Presidential Program for Comprehensive Mine Action or PAICMA) received reports in 2012 of 3,328 incidents resulting from mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and UXO in mined or suspected hazardous areas (SHA) or from military demining operations in 27 of 32 provinces. The Victims and Land Restitution Law is the keystone of Colombia's unprecedented initiative to return 6.6 million hectares (16.3 million acres) of land to more than 360,000 families over a 10-year period. The Colombian government aims to gradually increase operational and equipment capacity using military and nongovernmental organizations. By the end of 2013, Organization of American States (OAS), U.S. Department of Defense personnel, and Colombian forces trained a total of nine military humanitarian demining platoons, and a tenth platoon was trained in 2014.

Since 2001, the United States invested over \$30 million for conventional weapons destruction programs in Colombia. This contribution supports humanitarian demining, rural victim assistance programs, and mine risk education (MRE).

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$4.1 million for these programs:

- *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* (Integral Rehabilitation Center of Colombia or CIREC) continued providing integrated rehabilitation services, medical services, psychosocial support, educational opportunities, and direct financial assistance to civilians affected by armed conflict.
- *Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas* (Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines) continued its MRE project in 10 Colombian provinces. The project seeks to strengthen local capacity for mine action through awareness-raising and empowerment training.
- The HALO Trust initiated development of civilian humanitarian demining programs and began clearance in September 2013 in the department of Antioquia.

- OAS continued support for six of the 10 existing military humanitarian demining units.
- The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development continued supporting victim assistance in the Caldas and Nariño provinces in partnership with the coffee industry.

Additionally, U.S. Southern Command, with the support of the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center, conducted one operational planning workshop with Colombian Ministry of Defense, Joint Staff and Army humanitarian mine action policy makers and subject matter experts in Bogotá, Colombia, from 11 to 14 June 2013. The result was the development of an Armed Forces of Colombia Supporting Plan to the Colombian National Demining Plan in support of the country's commitment to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*.

Also in FY2013, the Leahy War Victims Fund of the U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$1.9 million to support capacity building for three physical rehabilitation units and to upgrade prosthetic and orthotic labs to comply with regulations associated with the new Victims and Land Restitution Law.

ECUADOR

In 1995, a brief conflict between Peru and Ecuador left both sides of the border heavily mined, especially in the Ecuadorian provinces of El Oro, Loja, Morona-Santiago, and Zamora-Chinchipe. As a guarantor of the peace, the United States committed to providing assistance to both countries. Cooperation between the United States and Ecuador in conventional weapons destruction (CWD) has also led to the destruction of excess man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and other munitions.

Since 2000, the United States has invested more than \$8.8 million in conventional weapons destruction programs in Ecuador for training, clearance, and safe disposal of landmines and explosive remnants of war.



The U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducts an assessment visit at a Honduran storage facility.

Photo courtesy of DTRA.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$200,000 to Organization of American States to train approximately 10 Ecuadorian national personnel in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) to a Level III EOD capacity at the Spanish Engineer School near Madrid, Spain.

HONDURAS

The illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in Honduras and neighboring countries, largely related to the transnational drug trade, poses a grave threat to national and regional security. This factor contributes to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras having murder rates among the highest in the world.

Since 2006, the United States has provided \$816,000 in funding for conventional weapons destruction programs in Honduras. In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) allocated \$500,000 to support physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) and SA/LW and munitions destruction programs in Honduras, which continue into FY2014. The funding, provided to MAG (Mines Advisory Group), supported security upgrades at storage sites and enabled the Honduran Armed Forces to destroy excess weapons and ammunition and conduct destruction and stockpile management training.

In May 2013, at the request of the Honduran military and police forces, the SA/LW Program of the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducted an assessment visit in Honduras. The team assessed the PSSM practices and procedures at storage sites used by the national police, *Ministerio Público* (Public Ministry), and military. The DTRA team provided recommendations on the safe storage of arms, ammunition, and explosives and outlined security priorities for implementation. The visit helped Honduras reduce proliferation and improved the security, safety, and management of its SA/LW stockpiles.

OTHER USG SUPPORT

In addition to other U.S. efforts in Latin America, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program and Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) supported conventional weapons destruction in Chile and Suriname in FY2013. The Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also continued previously funded assistance in El Salvador and Peru.

In Chile, in cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission, the HD R&D Program continued an operational field evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator and five Air Spade® demining digging tools in FY2013. No new investment was made in FY2013, however, these technologies are valued at \$450,000 and the equipment augments Chilean mine clearance activities. The Air Spades have demonstrated exceptional capabilities for clearing anti-



The Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program conducted an operational field evaluation of one Multi-Tooled Excavator in Chile.
Photo courtesy of HD R&D.






tank (AT) mines in concrete-like soils, clearing 2,682 AT mines to date. The excavator has cleared 825 AT and anti-personnel (AP) mines from 33,000 cubic meters (43,162 cubic yards) of sediment in challenging riverbeds. The current objective is a dry creek bed located next to a busy highway, containing the deep, jumbled washout of a mixed low-metal AT and AP minefield.

In July 2013, at the request of the U.S. Office of Security Cooperation and Suriname's Ministry of Defense, the DTRA Small Arms Light Weapons Program conducted a physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) seminar in Paramaribo, Suriname. The seminar oriented 28 low- to mid-level military, law enforcement, and security personnel with direct stockpile management responsibilities to international PSSM best practices. The objective was to reduce proliferation by assisting Suriname with improving the security, safety, and management of their arms, ammunition, and explosives stockpiles.

Also in FY2013, the LWVF of USAID provided \$300,000 to El Salvador to support physical rehabilitation in partnership with the Salvadoran Institute for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the *Fondo de Protección de Lisiados y Discapacitados a Consecuencia del Conflicto Armado* (Protection Fund for the Disabled and Injured as a Result of the Armed Conflict). Additionally, the LWVF granted \$1 million to Peru for physical rehabilitation programs (physical therapy, prosthetics and orthotics, and mobility aids).

Middle East

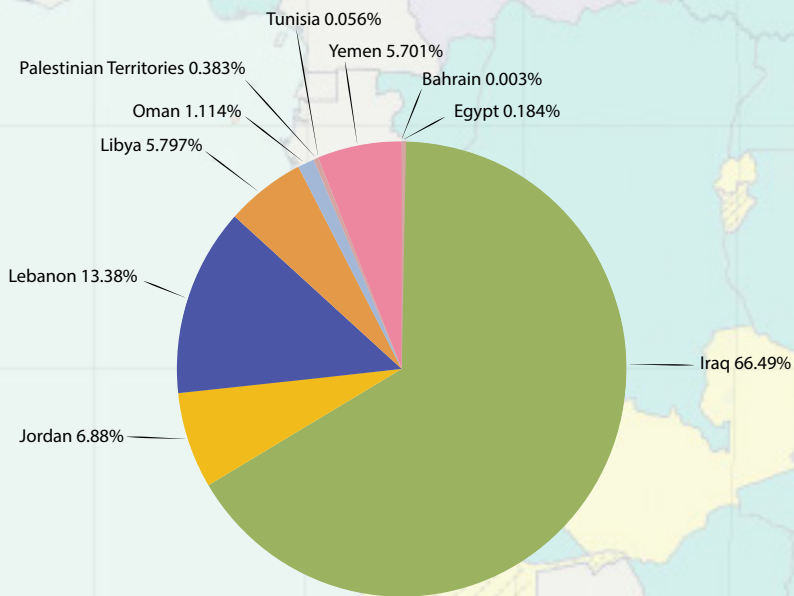
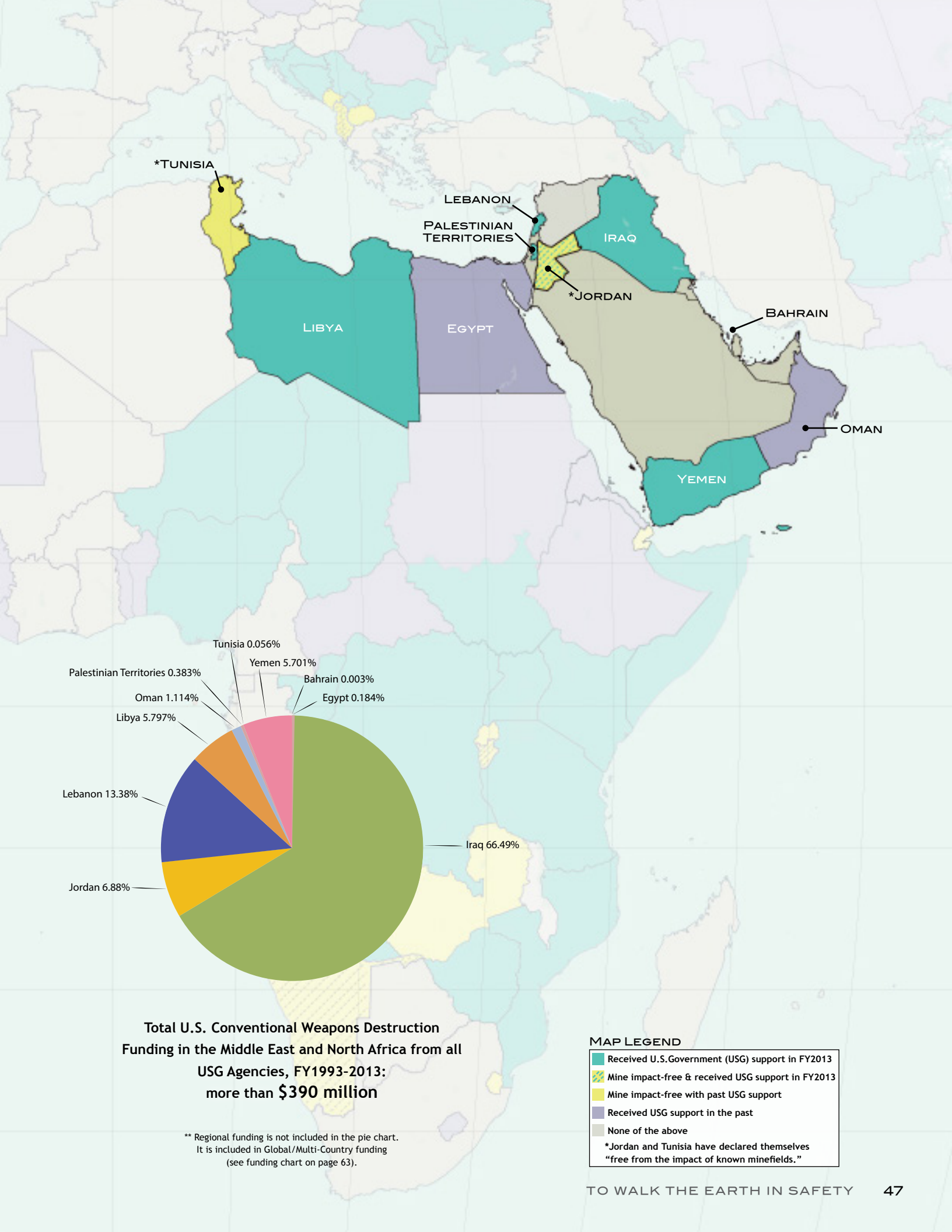
AND NORTH AFRICA

	IRAQ	48
	JORDAN	48
	LEBANON	50
	LIBYA.....	50
	YEMEN.....	51
	PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.....	51
	**MIDDLE EAST REGION.....	51

In the Middle East and North Africa, citizen movements have toppled multiple regimes since the beginning of the 2011 Arab Spring. Other countries in the region continue to struggle with internal security issues and regional instability. Ongoing violence in countries like Libya and Syria is linked to the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

Additionally, explosive remnants of war (ERW) from past and ongoing conflicts plague the lives of many of the regions' inhabitants. Since the March 2011 uprising began, Syria has witnessed a growing number of deaths and injuries caused by ERW and landmines. The humanitarian impact of the civil war in Syria has not been restricted to the country's borders. According to recent figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, approximately 2.6 million Syrians have fled to neighboring countries—Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Assistance to weapons destruction programs will remain critical to regional stability and prosperity. This assistance has led to successful outcomes in recent years: In April 2012, with support from the United States and the international community, Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to declare itself free from the impact of known minefields. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$390 million in conventional weapons destruction funding, an essential component to building stable societies, to the Middle East and North Africa.



**Total U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction
Funding in the Middle East and North Africa from all
USG Agencies, FY1993-2013:
more than \$390 million**

** Regional funding is not included in the pie chart.
It is included in Global/Multi-Country funding
(see funding chart on page 63).

MAP LEGEND

- Received U.S. Government (USG) support in FY2013
 - Mine impact-free & received USG support in FY2013
 - Mine impact-free with past USG support
 - Received USG support in the past
 - None of the above
- *Jordan and Tunisia have declared themselves
"free from the impact of known minefields."

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) present daily hazards to the Iraqi civilian population. Two Landmine Impact Surveys from 2006 and 2011 reported that an estimated 1,513,000,000 square meters (584 square miles) of land in Iraq contain as many as 20 million landmines and millions more pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO). As many as 1,430 Iraqi cities, towns and villages remain at risk from explosive hazards. Agricultural land is particularly affected by landmines and UXO, which makes clearance an economic necessity for communities intent on regaining their livelihoods. Large stocks of abandoned ordnance and unstable, poorly secured munitions stockpiles also threaten Iraq's population by providing a supply of explosive materials for improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Since FY2003, the United States has invested more than \$258.9 million in Iraq for the clearance and disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess conventional weapons and munitions.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided more than \$23.7 million in support of Iraq for programs that cleared landmines and UXO and provided mine risk education (MRE) and victim assistance as follows:

- **Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP)** delivered six workshops and 13 training courses and trained 128 students in information management, data collection, and mapping. In addition, iMMAP trained 50 rehabilitation technicians to treat thousands of landmine, UXO, and IED survivors.
- **Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO)** engaged four technical advisers and provided landmine and UXO clearance remediation in central and southern Iraq. Since May 2012, IMCO returned more than 3.3 million square meters (815 acres) of land to communities through quality control checks and clearance methodologies. In addition, IMCO conducted technical and



Mine detection dog (MDD) Barrett and handler Abass take a break from training activities in Iraq. MDD Barrett is named after a fallen U.S. soldier and is sponsored by Robbie Goodman and the Glenelg Country School. Photo courtesy of Damir Jamakovic.

nontechnical surveys of over 1.8 million square meters (445 acres) of land, and located and handed over almost 2,000 landmines and pieces of UXO to the Iraq Ministry of Defense for destruction.

- **Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University**, working with relevant partners, received a grant to implement arts-based MRE and train-the-trainer programs for Syrian refugees who have migrated to northern Iraq during the recent conflict.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** cleared minefields and performed battle area clearance. MAG returned more than two million square meters (494 acres) of land to local communities for agriculture and economic development in northern and central Iraq.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI)** provided four new, fully-trained and certified mine detection dogs to IMCO for in-country clearance teams. MLI also linked three American schools to three Iraqi schools through Children Against Mines Programs to promote MRE in the schools and provide medical assistance to young survivors in Basra and the surrounding area.
- **Norwegian People's Aid** assisted the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S) in fulfilling its role as a regulatory body able to coordinate and monitor mine action activities by providing technical advisers to RMAC-S. The project enabled RMAC-S to implement non-technical surveys designed to provide a more accurate picture of the mine and ERW situation in southern Iraq.
- **Spirit of Soccer** started innovative projects using soccer as a means to promote education and outreach to children about risks from landmines and UXO.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$160,000 in funds and new technology to support mine action assistance in Iraq. Iraq continued operations in FY2013 with previously provided technology valued at \$300,000.

In FY2013, in partnership with MAG, HD R&D continued evaluations of several excavator sifting attachments, a stand-alone orbital sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. These technologies were used to clear villages and agricultural areas that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. To date, the equipment has sifted 147,000 cubic meters (192,267 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed 2,000 mines and pieces of UXO. This equipment consistently locates mines where manual clearance or mine detection dogs are not feasible, and MAG would be unable to complete and hand over many of the sites without it.

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate Jordan from the 1948 partition of Palestine, the 1967–1969 Arab-Israeli conflict, the 1970 civil war, and the 1975 conflict with Syria. Military records indicate as many as 305,000 mines were laid in 60 million square meters (more than 23 square miles) in Jordan. The country also faces a significant problem from buried or hidden caches of weapons, munitions, and other ordnance left from the



Syrian refugees in Irbid, Jordan, participate in the PM/WRA-funded Spirit of Soccer and mine risk education (MRE) clinic at a local school. Each child receives a poster and school notebook that features internationally recognized soccer stars reinforcing the MRE messages.
Photo courtesy of Spirit of Soccer.

1970 conflict between the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the late 1990s, Jordan began a serious effort to rid itself of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). With support from the United States and the international community, Jordan became the first country in the region to declare itself free from the impact of known minefields. The country also faces substantial challenges related to an influx of hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria. While official refugee camps are concentrated along the northern border, many refugees have taken up residence in cities and communities throughout Jordan.

Since 1993, United States funding to Jordan has exceeded \$26.8 million. Projects receiving these funds have assisted in the clearance of landmines and UXO, provided explosive risk education and victim assistance, secured or destroyed surplus or obsolete munitions, and supported survey and verification of suspected hazardous areas.

In FY2013, work continued on several projects funded in FY2012. Additionally, PM/WRA provided \$1.2 million for support to Jordan for the following:

- **Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University** received a grant to provide landmine and explosive risk education for displaced Syrians living in Jordanian communities. The program, which will be implemented in 2014, includes art projects and other expressive methods of educating the population about risks they may encounter upon return to communities in Syria.
- **National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation** received funding to provide quality management support to verification and survey activities along the northern border and in the Jordan River Valley. This project was a continuation of a FY2012 project with no additional FY2013 funding.
- **NATO Support Agency**, in cooperation with the Jordanian Armed

Forces, continued a program in Jordan for the demilitarization and destruction of surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons. This project was a continuation of a FY2012 project with no additional FY2013 funding.

- **Norwegian People's Aid** continued mine clearance in the northern border area and, following deterioration in security along the border, in the Jordan River Valley. This project was a continuation of a FY2012 project with no additional FY2013 funding.
- **Spirit of Soccer** continued mine and explosive risk education through soccer and sport activities for displaced Syrians in northern Jordan, anticipating the return of civilians to Syria.
- **The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development** provided prosthetics and rehabilitation services for landmine and ERW survivors at four centers in Jordan.

LEBANON

Various types of explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate Lebanon from the 1975–1991 civil war and the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict of 2006. Over 112 million square meters (43 square miles) of territory remained contaminated at the end of 2011 according to the Lebanese Mine Action Center. Since 1975, landmines and ERW have killed an estimated 900 people and injured thousands more.

Since 1993, U.S. funding to Lebanon has exceeded \$52.1 million, including \$10 million in emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 Israeli-Hezbollah conflict. The threat from ERW in southern Lebanon had a particularly large impact on the socioeconomic development of that region, and clearance remains a priority in communities and around vital infrastructure. The influx of refugees from Syria has impacted this development, drawing on important resources and swelling communities living near contaminated areas.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2.5 million to Lebanon for programs that cleared landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and provided risk education and victim assistance to at-risk populations as follows:

- **DanChurchAid** assisted with clearance activities in southern Lebanon.
- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** continued clearance activities in contaminated former battle areas.
- **Handicap International** assisted with clearance priorities and provided risk education in communities in northern Lebanon.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute** provided mine detection dogs (MDD) and MDD support to clearance activities as well as victim assistance to survivors.

Also in FY2013, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program provided \$80,000 to support mine action assistance in Lebanon. Lebanon continued using previously provided technology valued at \$540,000.

HD R&D continued multiple technology evaluations in Lebanon with MAG in FY2013. MAG is evaluating several soil excavation, sifting, and grinding attachments on its own armored excavators. In addition, the Terrapin small excavator is speeding manual clearance by cutting and removing thick vegetation and excavating rocky areas to expose ordnance. Together the technologies have cleared 108,000 square meters (26.7 acres) and found 1,577 mines and items of UXO.

LIBYA

Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contaminate Libya from conflicts dating back to World War II. More recently, the 2011 revolution resulted in the loss of control of stockpiles of Qadhafi-era arms and munitions. Additionally, NATO bombing during Operation Unified Protector damaged numerous ammunition storage areas (ASA), scattering explosive remnants of war (ERW) in surrounding areas. The majority of ASAs are outside the control of the Libyan government, complicating efforts to compile comprehensive stockpile records. The survey and assessment of Libyan arms and ammunition remains a priority in identifying the full magnitude of weapons proliferation within the region.

Since May 2011, the United States has coordinated with the Libyan government to conduct conventional weapons destruction (CWD) with a focus on man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) as well as landmine and ERW removal. In 2011, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) awarded \$5.75 million to provide rapid assessment of the amount of ordnance in Libya during and after the revolution. In FY2012, the DOS Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's (ISN) Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) assigned \$17.8 million for methodical inventory and destruction of MANPADS. However, Libya's interim government was unable to determine who had authority over the numerous ASAs and therefore unable to provide access.

In the first quarter of FY2013, PM/WRA closed \$4 million in contracts funded by ISN/NDF with Sterling Global, which supported rapid assessments and the establishment and development of the Libyan Mine Action Center (LMAC). PM/WRA estimates that final funding for these contracts totaled nearly \$10 million, of which \$8.5 million (\$6 million of donor funding from allied nations, \$2.5 from ISN/NDF) was granted in FY2012 and \$1.5 million from ISN/NDF in FY2013.

In addition, PM/WRA granted more than \$1.7 million from ISN/NDF funding to support the work of the following organizations in Libya in FY2013:

- **Fondation Suisse de Deminagé (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD)** technical advisers and local teams surveyed, inventoried, and disposed of weapons and munitions at designated ASAs in Waddan and western Libya.
- **ITF Enhancing Human Security** continued its efforts to build the capacity of LMAC through training of LMAC personnel

in CWD, mine and UXO clearance, technical assistance, and management best practices.

- **MAG (Mines Advisory Group)** technical advisers and local teams surveyed, inventoried, and disposed of weapons and munitions in ASAs in Garyan, Misratah, and Zintan. They also cleared ERW and provided stockpile management in the al-Jufrah region.

YEMEN

Landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate Yemen as a result of various conflicts since 1962 including a civil war in 1994 and the intermittent Huthi rebellion in the northern governorate of Sa'dah. The armed conflict between Islamic Ansar Al-Sharee'ah insurgents and government troops began in 2009 and erupted into high-intensity conflict during mid-2011. This al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) affiliated organization left behind improvised explosive devices interspersed with older unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines when it withdrew from southern Yemen in 2012. ERW remain a threat to the local civilian population and Yemen's stabilization efforts. The prevalence of extremist groups, proximity to the Horn of Africa, and fragile government structure complicated the country's peace-building efforts.

From FY1993 through FY2013, the United States invested more than \$23.2 million in conventional weapons disposal (CWD) and humanitarian mine action in Yemen. As of December 2010, clearance was complete in all 14 Yemeni communities that were highly affected by landmines and ERW, except for three minefields subject to permanent marking. Clearance was also completed in 81 of the 86 medium-affected communities. Additionally, 89,201 anti-personnel mines, 716 anti-tank mines, and 190,564 items of UXO were cleared from 783 square kilometers (302 square miles) of land.

In FY2013, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) provided \$2 million to Yemen for the following programs:

- **United Nations Development Programme** built the capacity of the existing Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) with equipment, training, and management support. Funds also provided medical care, mine/ERW clearance, mine risk education (MRE), and reintegration support and facilities for landmine/UXO survivors.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute** received funding for the Children Against Mines Program, the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, and victim assistance programs. These programs partnered with the Yemeni Association of Landmine Survivors and YEMAC to provide MRE, medical assistance, and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminate the Palestinian Territories after decades of conflict that first began in 1948. The landmine and ERW threat has increased



A deminer works next to cultivated land in the West Bank.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

steadily throughout the various conflicts and now includes some 90 minefields identified in a 2012 survey of the West Bank, although the exact amount of contamination is unknown. The Jordanian military laid landmines from 1948 to 1967 and the Israeli military laid landmines following the 1967 war. Today, the Israel Defense Force conducts training exercises in parts of the West Bank and the local population often discovers new ERW contamination while farming or herding.

Following a series of grants to The HALO Trust (HALO) from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), HALO initiated clearance efforts in April 2014. As clearance progresses, PM/WRA anticipates supplementing resources to address this pressing humanitarian and security problem.

Since 2011, the United States has provided more than \$1.4 million to various programs to advance peace and human security in the West Bank through efficient, neutral, and needs-focused risk education, outreach, and mine action.

In FY2013, PM/WRA granted more than \$500,000 to programs that provided clearance and presented risk education and community outreach to at-risk populations as follows:

- **HALO** prepared for clearance activities and promoted risk education in affected communities.

MIDDLE EAST REGION

In FY2013, PM/WRA provided \$55,000 to support the Iraq-Syria Planning Conference. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining hosted the three-day workshop which convened implementing partners, international donors, local nongovernmental organizations, and Iraqi government officials to discuss conventional weapons destruction activities and planning in Iraq and Syria.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS

According to Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Rose Gottemoeller, the United States has “helped to dramatically reduce the world’s annual landmine casualty rate. In 1999 the casualty rate was over 9,000 annually and that number dropped to less than 4,000 in 2012.” This is an example of the significant value of public-private partnerships between the U.S. Government, private industry and nongovernmental organizations (NGO), Gottemoeller noted on April 2, 2014. Gottemoeller was one of several speakers at an event MAG (Mines Advisory Group) organized marking the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action (April 4) and celebrating MAG’s 25th anniversary. U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont hosted the event in the Russell Senate Office Building, which included a photography exhibit of MAG’s work around the world. U.S. Senator Bob Casey of Pennsylvania hosted a reception following the exhibit kick off.

This event was just one example of how the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) works with implementing partners domestically to help raise awareness about the U.S. Government’s support for international humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs. Other domestic events included a panel discussion at the United Nations

Mission to the U.N. in New York and an exhibit at the USA Science and Engineering Festival.

PM/WRA Director Stanley Brown moderated the USUN-hosted panel discussion on “Saving Lives and Securing the Future: NGO Perspectives on Mine Removal and Assistance,” held on April 8, 2014. Panel participants included representatives from a few of PM/WRA’s NGO implementing partners working on U.S. CWD projects around the world:

- **Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR)** at **James Madison University** Senior Project Manager Lindsay Aldrich spoke about CISR’s PM/WRA-funded publications and global information resources for the humanitarian mine action community, mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education and survivor assistance for refugees, and regional senior management training courses in ERW and mine action.
- **The HALO Trust (HALO)** Program Manager Zachary Brooks-Miller presented on HALO’s humanitarian demining work around the world, highlighting current PM/WRA-funded projects in Laos clearing ERW.
- **Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI)** Vice President of Operations Elise Becker shared personal stories of MLI’s survivor assistance work, particularly the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), which partners with donors such as PM/WRA and schools in the United States to raise awareness and funds for survivor assistance programs overseas.

At the USA Science & Engineering Festival on April 26 and 27, 2014, PM/WRA joined with NGO partner Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to show how science and technology are an essential part of foreign policy. At the festival, an interactive exhibit demonstrated how Golden West uses advanced 3-D printing technology to create models of landmines and military ordnance for explosive ordnance disposal training. Golden West Design Lab Director Allen Tan came from Cambodia to showcase the project and answer visitors’ questions about the hands-on displays. The exhibit demonstrated a real world example of how advanced engineering helps safely clear ERW in post-conflict countries.

Domestic events such as these raise awareness and provide insight to the American public about conventional weapons issues worldwide and highlight U.S. Government and implementing partners’ efforts to ensure that all may be able “to walk the Earth in safety.”



USUN panelists in New York City. Left to right: Lindsay Aldrich (CISR), Zachary Brooks-Miller (HALO), Stanley Brown (PM/WRA), Elise Becker (MLI), and Kristin Dowley (PM/WRA).

Photo courtesy of PM/WRA, U.S. Dept. of State.

FY 2013 GRANTEES

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), established in 1989, was the first humanitarian mine clearance organization in Afghanistan to be endorsed by the United Nations. ATC continues to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and mine risk education activities. For more information <http://atcafgghanistan.org>

Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas (CCCM) was founded in 1997 as a nongovernmental organization in Bogotá, Colombia. CCCM's mission is to reduce the social, economic, and cultural effects of weapons and explosive remnants of war through mine risk education, victim assistance, and humanitarian mine action capacity building. Since its inception, CCCM has assisted more than 20,000 people and operates in 22 of Colombia's 32 provinces. For more information: <http://www.colombiasinminas.org>

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was created in 1943 by the Catholic Bishops of the United States in response to the need for World War II survivor assistance in Europe. Since then, CRS has assisted more than 100 million people in more than 100 countries across five continents to carry out its mission to aid poor disadvantaged communities by promoting the sacredness of human life and the right to human dignity. For more information: <http://crs.org>

Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU), established as the Mine Action Information Center in 1996, is a Center of Excellence at JMU, helping communities around the world affected by conflict and trauma through innovative and reliable research, training, information exchange, and direct services. CISR is located in Harrisonburg, Virginia. For more information: <http://www.jmu.edu/cisr>

Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia (CIREC) is a nonprofit organization that provides physical and psychosocial rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and victims of armed conflict in Colombia. CIREC also conducts research into orthopedic prostheses and orthoses, specializing in custom-made products for complex disabilities. For over 35 years, CIREC has assisted thousands of individuals in 50 Colombian municipalities. For more information: <http://www.cirec.org> or contactenos@cirec.org

Cleared Ground Demining (CGD), headquartered in London, U.K., is an independent nonprofit nongovernmental organization that works around the globe to reduce the threats posed to local communities by landmines and unexploded ordnance. For more information: <http://www.clearedground.org>

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups in poor countries, strengthening their possibilities for a life with dignity. DCA's humanitarian mine action programs combine mine risk education, mine clearance, and strong community development activities. For more information: <http://www.dca.dk>

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In doing so, DDG also strives to procure supplies from local communities and train local staff in order to create national ownership opportunities as soon as possible. For more information: <http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk>

Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH) is a Sri Lankan humanitarian demining organization founded in 2010. DASH's goal is to increase the safety and security of people living in mine-affected areas through the removal and destruction of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. To support sustainable post-conflict recovery, DASH strives to employ internally displaced persons, especially women, widows, and female heads of house. For more information: <http://slnmac.gov.lk/dash>

The Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) is an Afghan humanitarian mine clearance organization formed in June 1990. DAFA's mission is to clear



Syrian refugees in Iraq learn mine risk education from Spirit of Soccer, a PM/WRA sponsored organization.
Photo courtesy of Spirit of Soccer.

all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining, demining for road reconstruction, local government rehabilitation plans, and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration campaign. For more information: sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafafinance@yahoo.com

Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD), an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, has implemented mine clearance projects in 18 countries since its inception in 1997. FSD's focus is on locating and destroying landmines and unexploded ordnance on the ground and underwater, but it also engages in projects related to the reduction of physical and chemical pollution and the collection and destruction of arms and ammunition. For more information: <http://www.fsd.ch>

Golden West Humanitarian Foundation is a U.S.-based nonprofit charitable organization. It conducts surveys and assessments and develops mine risk education materials and landmine and unexploded ordnance disposal technologies. For more information: <http://www.goldenwesthf.org>

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is an international organization that works to reduce the harmful effects of explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons. GICHD aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the mine action sector through research, international standards development, and information management. Established in Switzerland in 1998, GICHD works with 20 partner nations and organizations on projects such as International Mine Action Standards development and national mine action program evaluations. For more information: <http://www.gichd.org>

The HALO Trust, an American and British nonprofit charity, specializes in the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance from post-conflict zones. Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, it has destroyed more than 1.4 million landmines and 206,000 cluster munitions in 14 countries. For more information: <http://www.halousa.org>

Handicap International (HI) is an independent and impartial international aid organization working in situations of poverty, exclusion, conflict, and disaster. HI currently implements mine action programs in 17 countries—working to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance from civilian areas, providing risk education programs aimed at civilians living or traveling through affected regions, and providing assistance to those who have been injured. For more information: <http://www.handicap-international.us>

Health Leadership International (HLI) is a U.S.-based nonprofit organization that provides sustainable healthcare education and training to the people of

Laos. Partnering with nongovernmental organizations, health ministries, hospitals, and other organizations, HLI has delivered training in areas such as midwifery, ultrasound technology, internal medicine, and infectious disease management to hundreds of Laotian healthcare workers. To ensure programmatic sustainability, HLI utilizes a train-the-trainer model that provides locals with the skills needed to train future generations of healthcare workers. For more information: <http://www.healthleadershipinternational.org>

Information Management and Mine Action Programs (IMMAP) is a nonprofit nongovernmental organization that coordinates, supports, and implements humanitarian information-management activities and landmine and unexploded ordnance surveys during and after complex emergencies and in developing countries around the world. IMMAP aims to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters and armed conflict by providing decision-support services to humanitarian agencies through the management of reliable, timely, and appropriate strategic and geographic information. For more information: <http://www.immap.org>

The Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi demining nongovernmental organization established in 2003. IMCO is fully trained and equipped to international humanitarian mine action standards to perform manual and mine detection dog demining operations, battle area clearance, reconnaissance of suspected hazardous areas, unexploded ordnance and landmine survey, and technical site survey missions. For more information: zahimmutar@yahoo.com

ITF Enhancing Human Security was created in March 1998 by the government of Slovenia with the goal of supporting humanitarian mine action in southeast Europe through management, services, and fundraising. Recently, ITF has broadened its focus to a wider range of post-conflict challenges including security sector reform, disarmament, and small arms and light weapons control. For more information: <http://www.itf-fund.si>

The Landmine Relief Fund was created in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by former child soldier Aki Ra, who has spent 20 years clearing explosive remnants of war wherever he finds them. He works with other ex-child soldiers, primarily in "low priority" villages throughout Cambodia. For more information: <http://www.landmine-relief-fund.com>

MAG (Mines Advisory Group), in association with its U.S. partner MAG America, is a humanitarian organization working in conflict-affected countries to clear landmines and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), remove and destroy small arms and light weapons, provide mine risk education, and offer capacity-building support. Since it began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing landmines and UXO, MAG has worked on a variety of conflict-recovery projects in 35 countries around the world. For more information: <http://www.maginternational.org>

The Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. Major projects include the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, the Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), CHAMPS International, and survivor assistance programs. For more information: <http://www.marshall-legacy.org>

The Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA), an Afghanistan-based nongovernmental organization, was founded in 1990. MCPA specializes in humanitarian mine action including general, impact, and post-clearance surveys, technical and battle area surveys, mine detection dogs, manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, mine risk education, and mine clearance training. In addition, MCPA focuses on the development and maintenance of information-management systems for mine action. For more information: hajjattiquillah@hotmail.com

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to make Afghanistan mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) impact-free so individuals and communities can have a safe environment conducive to national development. MDC helped establish mine detection dog capacities in Yemen and Tajikistan from 1994 to 2006, cleared 266,821,709 square meters (103 square miles) as of 31 December 2013, and has safely destroyed 549,011 mines and ERW. For more information: mdcafghan@hotmail.com or mdcafghan@yahoo.com

The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) is NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency. NSPA is a fully customer-funded agency, operating on a "no profit - no loss" basis. It brings NATO's logistics and procurement support activities into a single organization, providing integrated multinational

support solutions for its stakeholders. At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, NATO heads of state and government agreed to reform the 14 existing NATO agencies, concurring to streamline them into three major programmatic themes: procurement, support, and communications and information. As part of the reform process, NSPA was established on July 1, 2012 as a result of the merger of the former in-service support agencies: the NATO Maintenance Supply Agency, the NATO Airlift Management Agency, and the Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency. For more information: <http://www.nspa.nato.int>

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest nongovernmental organizations. NPA works in the field of mine action in 18 mine- and unexploded ordnance-affected countries, performing clearance operations, engaging in political advocacy, and developing and implementing treaties against landmines and cluster munitions. For more information: <http://www.npaid.org>

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. OAS achieves this goal through activities revolving around democracy, human rights, security, and development. For more information: <http://www.oas.org>

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance left behind by the Soviet and Afghan Communist Armies and by Afghan insurgents. In 1993, OMAR started a demining program, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, battle area clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, and how to work with mine detection dogs. They have also developed demining emergency response teams. OMAR has cleared more than 1.8 million square meters (445 acres) of mine contaminated area and about 3.5 million square meters (1.4 square miles) of battle area formerly contaminated by unexploded ordnance. They have destroyed 2,237 anti-personnel mines, nine anti-tank mines, and 47,894 items of unexploded ordnance. For more information: <http://www.omar.org.af>

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization with 57 member states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating states into practice through its unique network of field missions. OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic, environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counterterrorism, and economic and environmental activities. For more information: <http://www.osce.org>

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' vision of establishing a safe and healthy future for the children of Quang Tri includes landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance, landmine awareness programs, citizen diplomacy, community service, tree planting programs, survivor/victim assistance, economic support, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, social development projects, and community restoration and relocation projects. For more information: <http://www.peacetreesvietnam.org>

Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, established in 1979, is a U.S.-based, nonprofit human-services organization that supports a number of community-based rehabilitative initiatives in Central America and Africa. Its work benefits a wide range of persons with mobility disabilities, including those who have experienced limb loss as a result of landmines. For more information: <http://www.poluscenter.org>

Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) is an intergovernmental organization that coordinates small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) anti-proliferation activities in Africa's Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa. Formed in 2005, RECSA now has 15 member states that implement SA/LW capacity development, stockpile management, and information-management programs in support of the 2000 Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons. For more information: <http://www.recsasec.org>

Small Arms Survey is a research organization based at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. The

organization conducts research into numerous aspects of armed violence, including weapons proliferation, security sector reform, and weapons identification and marking. Small Arms Survey aims to increase human security by providing the information and analysis needed to stem armed violence and the illicit arms trade. For more information: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/home.html>

Spirit of Soccer uses soccer/football skills clinics to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war in post-conflict regions of the world. Since 1996, more than 167,000 children in Bosnia, Cambodia, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, and Moldova have received mine risk education through soccer-based activities. For more information: <http://www.spiritofsoccer.net>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) operates in 177 countries and works to reduce poverty, enhance democratic governance, prevent crises, and promote sustainable development. As part of its work to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, UNDP contributes to humanitarian mine action and small arms and light weapons programming with goals of reducing violence and supporting development. For more information: <http://www.undp.org>

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works to help children overcome the obstacles created by violence, poverty, disease, and discrimination. This includes children in mine-affected countries globally. UNICEF supports the development and implementation of mine risk education and survivor assistance projects and advocacy for an end to the use of landmines, cluster munitions, and other indiscriminate weapons. For more information: <http://www.unicef.org>

The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) integrates mine action into worldwide U.N. peacekeeping operations in line with a November 2003 Presidential Statement of the Security Council. The Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations chairs the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, which brings together representatives from all U.N. mine-action entities. The U.N. Mine Action Service provides direct support and assistance to U.N. peacekeeping missions. For more information: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping>

Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation is a nonprofit organization that aims to reduce the harmful effects of the Vietnam War. Founded in 1978, VVAF delivers mine action, physical rehabilitation, mental health, and education services in several provinces throughout Vietnam. VVAF is one of six projects under The International Center, an organization dedicated to strengthening the relationship between the United States and developing nations. For more information: <http://www.ic-vvaf.org>

World Education Inc. was founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged and provides training and technical assistance in nonformal education across a wide array of sectors. Registered as a private voluntary organization, World Education has worked in more than 50 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as in the United States. For more information: <http://www.worlded.org>

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



LANDMINE IMPACT FREE

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) launched the **PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM** in October 1997 to enlist civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine and unexploded ordnance incidents around the world.

Association of Volunteers in International Service ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at James Madison University ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia* ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre ▼ C King Associates Ltd ▼ Coalition Against Landmines ▼ Cranfield Mine Action ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ Demining Agency for Afghanistan ▼ EOD Solutions Inc. ▼ Fenix Insight Ltd. ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity Global Foundation ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund ▼ Invacare Corporation ▼ ITF Enhancing Human Security ▼ Iraqi Mine/UXO Clearance Organization ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Landmine Relief Fund ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Legacies of War ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ Mine Clearance Planning Agency - Afghanistan ▼ Mine Detection Center - Afghanistan ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ M.I.N.D. Labs (Michigan State University) ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ Polus Center for Social and Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Project RENEW ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Quality Solutions International ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Rotarians for Mine Action ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ Southpac Consulting ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) ▼ Torrens Resilience Group ▼ United for Colombia ▼ World Education ▼ World Rehabilitation Fund

International Organizations/Other Entities

Organization of American States ▼ United Nations Children's Fund ▼
United Nations Development Programme ▼ United Nations Mine Action Service

THE INTERAGENCY MANPADS TASK FORCE

In 2002, terrorists attempted to shoot down an Israeli civilian airliner in Mombasa, Kenya, using two man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), calling the world's attention to this dangerous threat. Elsewhere, terrorists and insurgents have used MANPADS to fight the Multi-National Force in Iraq and International Security Assistance Force troops in Afghanistan; to destroy humanitarian flights in Angola and Sudan; and to attack numerous civilian aircraft across Africa and other continents. Most recently, arms traffickers and violent extremists have capitalized on the instability that accompanied the Arab Spring by looting MANPADS, anti-tank guided missiles, and other advanced conventional weapons (ACW) from state-held stocks in Libya and Syria. Press reports indicate the continued spread of these dangerous conventional weapons has increased, threatening regional stability and international security. A successful attack against a commercial airliner could ground civil aviation for days which would cost the world economy billions of dollars, as it did following 9/11.

WHAT ARE MANPADS?

A single individual or crew can carry and fire MANPADS, which are surface-to-air missiles. MANPADS were originally developed in the 1960s for national military forces to protect their troops and facilities.

Most MANPADS consist of 1) a missile packaged in a tube; 2) a reusable trigger mechanism (commonly known as a "gripstock");

and 3) a battery. The tubes, which protect the missile until it is fired, are disposable. A single-use battery typically powers the missile prior to launch.

MANPADS launch tubes typically range from about 4 feet to 6.5 feet (1.2–2 meters) in length and are about 3 inches (76 millimeters) in diameter. Their weight, with gripstock, varies from about 28 pounds to just over 55 pounds (13–25 kilograms). Consequently, they are easily transportable and concealable. Some of the most commonly produced MANPADS can fit into an automobile's trunk.

Although externally similar in appearance, a MANPADS should not be confused with a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). MANPADS missiles can achieve twice the speed of sound and strike aircraft flying at altitudes up to approximately 15,000 feet (4.57 kilometers) or out to a horizontal range of up to 3.2 miles (5 kilometers). RPGs are unguided weapons designed primarily for use against ground targets at much closer range and are generally much less effective against aircraft. Some RPG attacks, however, on aircraft flying at low altitudes and relatively slow speeds have been mistaken for MANPADS attacks.

WHAT THE TASK FORCE DOES

The Interagency MANPADS Task Force (MTF) mitigates the threat posed by the spread of MANPADS in every region of the world. Comprised of experts from relevant departments and agencies, MTF facilitates programs and policies and coordinates actions within the U.S. Government and with partner nations and international organizations. For instance, to enhance the physical security and stockpile management of a partner government's state-controlled weapons and munitions, MTF may coordinate the activities of the U.S. Departments of State and Defense to build that nation's capacity to destroy aged, excess, or at-risk ACW and secure other weapons and munitions retained for their national defense. MTF may also help coordinate U.S. approaches with MANPADS exporters and producers in order to track unaccounted for MANPADS and reduce proliferation. Such engagements are a part of U.S. efforts to stop non-state actors from obtaining and potentially using ACW.

Since early 2011, MTF has played a key role in coordinating and facilitating U.S. efforts to mitigate the ACW proliferation threat from Libya, Syria, and other countries suffering from internal instability or regime collapse. This requires attention to crosscutting security issues such as border security assistance and related activities to mitigate the risk that MANPADS outside government control will be trafficked from one country to another.

A successful MANPADS attack against a civilian airliner would be a tragic loss of human life and have far-reaching impacts on international security and stability. To prevent such an attack, MANPADS threat reduction remains a U.S. national security priority.

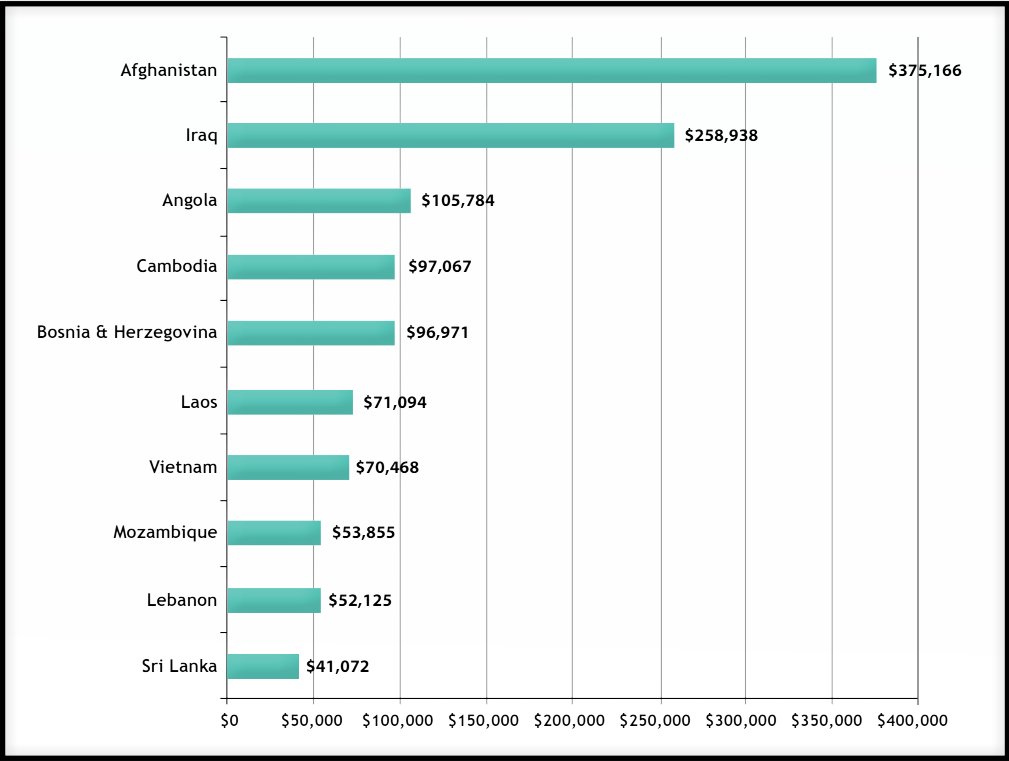


Kyrgyz demo team member preparing two SA-7B MANPADS for disposal.
Photo courtesy of Golden West.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FUNDING

Since 1993, the United States has donated over \$2.3 billion for conventional weapons destruction (CWD) in more than 90 countries. Most of the U.S. assistance funded humanitarian mine action, an area in which the U.S. remains the world's top donor. Many of our ongoing programs combine humanitarian demining, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) destruction, and efforts to improve the safety and security of conventional munitions stockpiles. The following chart provides a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally. For a more detailed view of this funding chart, including additional details such as funding for humanitarian mine action and SA/LW projects, please refer to the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) website at the following address: <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES FUNDED (AGGREGATE) FY1993–2013



(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

LEGEND FOR CHARTS ON PAGES 58-63	
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOS NADR-CWD	U.S. Department of State - Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
DOS Other	U.S. Department of State - Other funding
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2013)

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Afghanistan	DOS NADR - CWD	53,144	17,152	15,821	21,589	30,253	45,800	40,475	40,550	30,000	294,784
	DOS Other	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	CDC	1,700	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
	DoD	4,264	0	0	0	520	996	0	1,000	355	7,135
	USAID	50,700	397	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,447
	Country Total	129,808	17,549	16,221	21,639	30,773	46,796	40,475	41,550	30,355	375,166
Albania	DOS NADR - CWD	6,602	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,395	5,909	3,500	4,034	2,324	34,635
	DoD	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	10	32
	USAID	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
	Country Total	7,991	1,300	1,480	7,091	2,406	5,909	3,511	4,034	2,334	36,056
Angola	DOS NADR - CWD	27,797	6,120	5,250	7,562	7,300	10,000	7,500	8,675	6,000	86,204
	DOS Other	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
	CDC	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	150
	DoD	4,000	0	14	0	850	850	0	850	1,345	7,909
	USAID	7,351	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
	Country Total	42,318	7,120	5,339	7,637	8,150	10,850	7,500	9,525	7,345	105,784
Argentina	DoD	550	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
	Country Total	550	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Armenia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	700	3,691
	DOS Other	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
	DoD	2,618	0	0	200	0	0	8	9	169	3,004
	USAID	1,148	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	2,148
	Country Total	9,366	0	0	200	0	0	1,008	400	869	11,843
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR - CWD	10,948	3,064	2,487	1,280	2,199	752	365	365	325	21,785
	DOS Other	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
	DoD	5,327	425	723	200	0	300	0	0	0	6,975
	Country Total	17,375	3,489	3,210	1,480	2,199	1,052	365	365	325	29,860
Bahrain	DoD	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Belize	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Benin	DoD	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Country Total	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bosnia & Herzegovina	DOS NADR - CWD	34,459	3,300	3,390	4,650	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,445	67,757
	DOS Other	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	2,300	500	205	205	0	0	0	0	0	3,210
	DoD	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	4,504
	USAID	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	Country Total	62,522	3,800	3,595	4,855	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,686	96,971
Bulgaria	DOS NADR - CWD	2,844	400	0	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	10,479
	Country Total	2,844	400	0	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	10,479
Burma (Myanmar)	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	829	0	919
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	1,350
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	829	1,350	2,269
Burundi	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	381	200	438	400	516	0	0	1,935
	DoD	0	0	0	0	74	0	155	201	322	752
	Country Total	0	0	381	200	512	400	671	201	322	2,687
Cambodia	DOS NADR - CWD	22,268	4,900	4,142	4,054	5,152	5,040	5,250	5,494	5,800	62,100
	DOS Other	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,943
	CDC	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	100
	DoD	5,029	94	7	0	2,500	3,000	0	4,235	1,411	16,276
	USAID	11,598	950	0	0	0	500	0	0	600	13,648
	Country Total	43,838	5,944	4,199	4,104	7,652	8,540	5,250	9,729	7,811	97,067

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Central African Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
	Country Total	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Chad	DOS NADR - CWD	4,854	1,780	200	0	65	0	0	0	0	6,899
	DoD	3,091	596	0	0	0	0	190	414	384	4,675
	Country Total	7,945	2,376	200	0	65	0	190	414	384	11,574
Chile	DoD	735	973	0	0	454	450	0	450	0	3,062
	Country Total	735	973	0	0	454	450	0	450	0	3,062
Colombia	DOS NADR - CWD	0	300	791	1,881	1,523	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,100	16,595
	CDC	150	200	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	0	0	940	0	10	575	0	154	0	1,679
	USAID	500	0	2,000	0	1,600	1,500	3,200	600	1,900	11,300
	Country Total	650	500	3,781	1,931	3,133	4,075	5,700	4,254	6,000	30,024
Congo, DRC	DOS NADR - CWD	0	1,185	2,000	119	937	841	1,016	750	1,000	7,848
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	65	305	233	0	603
	USAID	800	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300
	Country Total	800	1,685	2,000	119	937	906	1,321	983	1,000	9,751
Congo, Republic of the	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	445	675	200	0	0	0	0	1,320
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	371	638
	Country Total	0	0	445	675	200	0	0	267	371	1,958
Croatia	DOS NADR - CWD ¹	16,382	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	1,849	35,788
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	713
	Country Total	16,382	2,300	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	2,562	36,501
Cyprus	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	76	86
Czech Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	Country Total	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR - CWD	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DoD	1,167	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1,172
	Country Total	3,067	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3,072
Dominican Republic	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500
Ecuador	DOS NADR - CWD	3,323	0	0	0	0	1,002	500	0	200	5,025
	DoD	2,269	313	0	0	258	433	0	518	0	3,791
	Country Total	5,592	313	0	0	258	1,435	500	518	200	8,816
Egypt	DoD	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	Country Total	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	0	1,038
	CDC	2,050	400	195	195	0	0	0	0	0	2,840
	USAID	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	300	2,300
	Country Total	3,600	400	195	195	0	0	0	1,488	300	6,178
Eritrea	DOS NADR - CWD	11,223	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS Other	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	Country Total	17,718	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,070	0	157	250	699	323	0	0	0	2,499
	DoD	1,551	55	0	100	0	0	160	0	195	2,061
	Country Total	2,621	55	157	350	699	323	160	0	195	4,560
Ethiopia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS Other	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	CDC	2,100	400	173	173	0	0	0	0	0	2,846
	DoD	3,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID	1,230	25	0	0	300	2,000	327	0	0	3,882
	Country Total	12,359	425	173	173	300	2,000	327	0	0	15,757

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2013)

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Georgia	DOS NADR - CWD	8,118	2,123	1,750	6,265	2,614	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,501	27,606
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	2,644	0	0	0	0	2,644
	DoD	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114
	Country Total	9,232	2,123	1,750	6,265	5,258	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,501	31,364
Guatemala	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
Guinea	DOS NADR - CWD	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	Country Total	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR - CWD	813	400	945	809	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	6,037
	DoD	0	162	1,212	70	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
	Country Total	813	562	2,157	879	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	7,481
Haiti	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	2,500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	2,500
Honduras	DOS NADR - CWD	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	816
	Country Total	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	816
India	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Iraq	DOS NADR - CWD	5,790	0	15,149	17,080	19,417	24,913	22,000	25,000	23,750	153,099
	DOS Other	0	0	0	992	0	0	0	0	0	992
	CDC	350	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	82,268	13,200	5,150	2,881	120	318	0	300	160	104,397
	Country Total	88,408	13,200	20,349	21,003	19,537	25,231	22,000	25,300	23,910	258,938
Jordan	DOS NADR - CWD	7,951	0	0	514	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	21,136
	DOS Other	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	2,000	400	284	284	0	0	0	0	0	2,968
	DoD	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	Country Total	12,669	400	284	798	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	26,822
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR - CWD	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
	Country Total	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	180	458	500	269	75	0	0	1,482
	DoD	0	0	0	0	56	25	175	236	70	562
	USAID	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	Country Total	400	0	180	458	556	294	250	236	70	2,444
Kosovo	DOS NADR - CWD	5,025	110	205	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	7,450
	DoD	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,300
	USAID	17,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,472
	Country Total	26,797	110	205	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	29,222
Kyrgyzstan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	300	800
	DoD	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	7	0	500	0	300	807
Laos	DOS NADR - CWD	13,419	3,300	2,692	3,050	3,350	5,100	5,000	9,233	9,000	54,144
	DOS Other	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
	DoD	6,856	0	5	0	0	6	0	33	0	6,900
	USAID	5,850	1,500	350	0	600	1,000	0	0	0	9,300
	Country Total	26,875	4,800	3,047	3,050	3,950	6,106	5,000	9,266	9,000	71,094
Lebanon ²	DOS NADR - CWD	8,978	1,420	1,556	5,184	4,791	1,997	2,225	2,524	2,500	31,175
	DOS Other	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DoD	3,129	5,007	0	0	5	289	0	590	80	9,100
	USAID	3,400	1,200	1,400	1,500	800	750	800	0	0	9,850
	Country Total	15,507	9,627	2,956	6,684	5,596	3,036	3,025	3,114	2,580	52,125
Lesotho	DOS NADR - CWD	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Country Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Liberia	DOS NADR - CWD	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	150
	USAID	3,929	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	4,429
	Country Total	4,289	0	75	575	0	0	0	0	0	4,939
Libya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,800	1,775	19,575
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	17,800	1,775	22,575
Lithuania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Macedonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,602	50	96	50	50	150	0	0	0	1,998
	Country Total	1,602	50	96	50	50	150	0	0	0	1,998
Marshall Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250
Mauritania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,395	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	2,395
	DoD	3,952	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,410
	Country Total	5,347	0	458	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	6,805
Moldova	DoD	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	225
	Country Total	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	225
Montenegro ³	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,300	0	7,449
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	294	305
	Country Total	0	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,311	294	7,754
Mozambique	DOS NADR - CWD	17,839	2,344	440	0	2,124	2,000	2,175	2,635	3,000	32,557
	DOS Other	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
	CDC	1,650	400	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
	DoD	11,449	0	0	0	49	3	326	639	599	13,065
	USAID	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	Country Total	37,071	2,744	465	25	2,173	2,003	2,501	3,274	3,599	53,855
Namibia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS Other	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DoD	4,400	0	0	0	0	78	165	309	151	5,103
	Country Total	8,421	0	0	0	0	78	165	309	151	9,124
Nepal	USAID	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	2,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	2,000
Nicaragua	DOS NADR - CWD	332	1,749	1,400	250	350	0	0	0	0	4,081
	DoD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	532	1,749	1,400	250	350	0	0	0	0	4,281
Nigeria	DOS NADR - CWD	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR - CWD	1,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DoD	2,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	Country Total	4,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	0	0	500	300	0	0	0	832
	Country Total	32	0	0	0	500	300	0	0	0	832
Palau	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	150	190	425
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	150	190	425
Palestinian Territories	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	782	500	1,491
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	782	500	1,491
Paraguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Peru	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	200	2,620	2,000	2,000	1,000	0	10,906
	DoD	11,902	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	11,944
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
	Country Total	14,988	0	0	200	2,662	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	23,850

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2013)

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Philippines	DOS NADR - CWD	250	150	0	270	0	250	0	0	0	920
	USAID	750	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	1,550
	Country Total	1,000	150	0	1,070	0	250	0	0	0	2,470
Romania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,369	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	2,369
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	150
	Country Total	1,369	0	0	0	0	1,000	150	0	0	2,519
Rwanda	DOS NADR - CWD	3,285	476	0	0	200	242	0	0	0	4,203
	DOS Other	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DoD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	Country Total	11,775	476	0	0	200	242	0	0	0	12,693
São Tomé/Príncipe	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Country Total	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR - CWD	204	0	421	655	725	500	0	0	0	2,505
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	260
	DoD	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	252
	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	704	0	673	655	725	500	0	0	260	3,517
Serbia ³	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	15,785
	Country Total	0	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	15,785
Serbia & Montenegro ³	DOS NADR - CWD	4,646	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
	Country Total	4,646	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	147
	USAID	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	Country Total	1,593	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	1,740
Slovenia	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	270
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	270
Solomon Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	567	560	1,527
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	35	360
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	892	595	1,887
Somalia	DOS NADR - CWD	5,943	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,920	18,965
	Country Total	5,943	0	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,920	18,965
South Sudan ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	2,800	2,500	6,400
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	459	826
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	3,167	2,959	7,226
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR - CWD	6,875	1,108	400	1,479	6,600	4,400	2,500	4,804	3,300	31,466
	DOS Other	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	125	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	175
	DoD	247	0	0	0	98	280	0	262	522	1,409
	USAID	3,500	350	0	500	750	300	2,000	0	500	7,900
	Country Total	10,869	1,458	425	2,004	7,448	4,980	4,500	5,066	4,322	41,072
Sudan ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	6,814	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	0	0	30,552
	Country Total	6,814	3,020	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	0	0	30,552
Suriname	DOS NADR - CWD	0	100	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
	Country Total	0	100	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
Swaziland	DOS NADR - CWD	210	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	439
	DoD	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	Country Total	1,046	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	1,275
Tajikistan	DOS NADR - CWD	200	300	0	180	0	2,194	1,000	1,691	2,900	8,465
	DoD	7	0	0	0	25	1,200	0	1,200	0	2,432
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
	Country Total	207	300	0	180	25	3,394	1,000	4,391	2,900	12,397

(Dollars in thousands)

For a more detailed version of this chart, including specific funding sources, please visit our website at <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

Country	Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
Tanzania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	244	274	703
	USAID	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	Country Total	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	201	244	274	2,419
Thailand	DOS NADR - CWD	4,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DoD	3,095	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	8,789
	Country Total	7,285	8	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	12,979
Togo	DOS NADR - CWD	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Tunisia	DoD	0	3	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
	Country Total	0	3	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Uganda	DOS NADR - CWD	0	40	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	56
	USAID	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	1,000	40	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	1,056
Ukraine	DOS NADR - CWD	2,142	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,590	4,500	1,500	2,000	17,032
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	177
	Country Total	2,142	1,500	1,800	1,000	0	2,767	4,500	1,500	2,000	17,209
Uruguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
Uzbekistan	DoD	0	0	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	99
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	99
Vietnam	DOS NADR - CWD	13,376	3,300	2,859	2,575	2,120	3,750	3,500	4,032	4,500	40,012
	CDC	1,300	400	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	1,848
	DoD	761	0	2	0	0	275	0	300	471	1,809
	USAID	18,030	3,264	0	1,500	605	1,500	1,900	0	0	26,799
	Country Total	33,467	6,964	2,935	4,149	2,725	5,525	5,400	4,332	4,971	70,468
Yemen	DOS NADR - CWD	8,436	700	900	500	609	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	18,355
	DoD	4,689	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	4,846
	Country Total	13,125	700	900	500	766	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	23,201
Zambia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DoD	424	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	437
	Country Total	2,474	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	500	3,836
	DoD	3,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,265
	Country Total	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	500	7,101
Global/Multi-Country	DOS NADR - CWD	80,227	8,740	4,654	15,438	14,294	9,172	4,460	5,999	16,450	159,434
	DOS Other	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	CDC	9,275	1,200	2,569	2,569	3,040	0	0	0	0	18,653
	DoD	189,111	1,576	2,820	1,949	5,462	49	682	1,106	0	202,755
	USAID	40,961	3,614	5,900	9,050	7,845	19,950	7,773	3,300	4,850	103,243
	Global Total	321,024	15,130	15,943	29,006	30,641	29,171	12,915	10,405	22,300	486,535
Grand Total		1,082,637	115,620	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,280	2,333,321

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (TOTALS BY SOURCE)

Sources	FY93-05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Total
CDC	23,450	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	0	0	0	38,190
DoD ^{2,5}	388,888	22,441	11,897	5,400	12,156	10,938	2,512	15,753	10,331	480,316
DOS NADR - CWD ⁶	428,100	74,479	81,002	123,096	130,000	161,194	142,405	149,105	142,414	1,431,795
DOS Other ⁷	41,865	2,000	0	992	2,644	0	0	17,800	2,035	67,336
USAID ⁸	200,334	12,800	10,000	13,850	13,000	29,000	19,000	7,200	10,500	315,684
Grand Total	1,082,637	115,620	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,280	2,333,321

1. FY08 amount includes \$110,000 from the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) fund, which was apportioned as NADR.

2. All U.S. Central Command demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding pending new guidance from the Central Command Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, not funding from U.S. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA).

3. Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007.

4. South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.

5. DoD funds include OHDACA, the Research Development Test and Evaluation fund, the Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program and the Iraq Relief and Construction fund.

6. Since FY11, the NADR-CWD category includes funding allotted to Humanitarian Demining, ITF Enhancing Human Security, and Small Arms and Light Weapons.

7. DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.

8. USAID includes historical funding in addition to USAID Leahy War Victims funding.

The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction

TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

September 2014 | FY2013

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